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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1913. SEVEN TY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 9

HE COMES UP SMILING

BY CHARLES SHERMAN

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CHAPTER X—Continued.

"Just before you came to the village," retorted Bartlett, irritated as a badgered animal. "You have to cross them as you come up the main street."

"We crossed none," said the general, with the indifference of one who realizes that there is no more to hope for. The boat is sinking, let it sink. The last cent gone and the landlord coming for two months' rent. Let him come."

"No," said Billy gently, "we didn't, father."

"Why, we did, we must have," protested Bartlett. "I always come here on the railroad train. They have to slag it, but it stops. Why, I know there are tracks there."

The general did not attempt to argue. "We are lost," said he, and one knew that the unfortunate event was entirely due to the scorn of others for the blue book.

"No," said Henrietta kindly, "there were no tracks. I remember saying to Billy I was glad there was one town not spoiled by the garish contamination of the world. Didn't I, Billy?"

"Yes, she did," admitted Billy, looking pityingly at her father.

"If we didn't pass through Wayne, we are lost and the Higgins' home is probably miles from here, and there is no use looking for it," said Bartlett, and smiled—grimly, the general thought; happily the Watermelon thought. It would be rare luck to be lost thus early.

They were all gathered around the table, except the Watermelon and Alphonse. Alphonse still stood by the door, hat in hand. He was merely a paid hireling. His master's affairs were none of his. The Watermelon still sat on the dresser and swung his feet. The predicament was only one of the many he was more or less always involved in and not worth thinking about. Batchelor and the police might not worry him that night. It was too early.

"Why not eat something before we go," he said. "We have been here about an hour now, and another hour won't make our crime any the worse."

"Yes," agreed Henrietta promptly, surprised at her own depravity. "Lets," and again she took out the plates and napkins.

"Suppose they come back," softly whispered Billy.

Instinctively they all glanced at the door, and Henrietta paused with her hands on the edge of the basket.

The Watermelon laughed. "You ain't worrying because you broke into another's house," said he. "What's fretting you is that you may be found out."

"It's awful," acknowledged Billy. "I feel funny in my stomach and have creeps up my back."

"So have I," said Henrietta, and nodded grimly.

"Do what you please," said Bartlett. "But don't get caught."

"They won't come," said the Watermelon. "They have been gone for quite a time and aren't coming back."

"Ah, my dear Holmes," said Henrietta, "explain your deductions."

"They've been gone long because there is so much dust on everything and the house smells so close. They won't be back tonight because none of the neighbors have been in to leave anything for them to eat and there aren't any chickens in the chicken house. Alphonse would have stirred 'em up if they had been there."

"Suppose some one passes and sees the light," suggested the general, tempted to the breaking point by the dainty supper so near at hand and the thought of the terrible apology of a meal they would get at the dilapidated hotel they had passed in the village. And above all things, the general loved his meals.

"We are at the back of the house and it is almost 12. Every one is in bed and those who aren't are drunk and wouldn't be believed anyway."

"It's five miles to the village," said Bartlett with no apparent relevance.

"Aw, be game," encouraged the Watermelon. "Be sports."

"Just being hungry is enough for me," declared Henrietta, taking the last of the edibles from the basket.

CHAPTER XI

A Night's Lodging.

The general hesitated. It was not lawful, not right. They had broken into another man's house and should leave at once. But all his life he had lived by rules and regulations, followed life's blue book as persistently and as well as he did the auto blue book. Now he was lost, the blue book was gone and there was an indefinable pleasure in letting go the rules and regulations that had governed him so long. In the warm June night, with the youthful, foolish Billy, and the irresponsible Watermelon, the general's latent criminal tendency came uppermost, that tendency in all of us once in a while to do wrong for the sake of the adventure in it, for the excitement and fascination, rather than for any material gain. In the experience of being in another man's house unknown and uninvited by the owner, of listening for the rattle of a wagon turning in at the gate, for the crunch of a foot on the gravel without, there was an exhiliaration he had not known for years. He felt that a bold lawlessness which he had never had and had felt rather proudly was only kept under by the veneer of civilization, was rising in him and that he was growing young again. He had always believed that if the occasion arose, he could out-Raffle Raffles.

"It will not do any harm," he thought with the remains of his old conscience. "We will go directly after supper."

It was a jovial meal. The conversation waxed merrier and merrier. The general grew younger with every mouthful and Bartlett more and more genial. He forgot that he was kidnapping a famous financier, and told all his most enjoyable stories with the skill of many repetitions. When they had finished, no one for a while made any motion to clear up the table preparatory to leaving. Billy, with her chin on her hand, thoughtfully gathered up the crumbs still on her plate and transferred them to her mouth. Henrietta leaned back in her chair, her hands clasped behind her head, gazing dreamily at the flickering lamp. Bartlett and the general smoked in contented silence and the Watermelon rolled a cigarette with his long, slim fingers, his old clay pipe discarded with his rags. Alphonse was already asleep. A snore from his corner drew their attention.

The Watermelon licked his cigarette paper and glanced at Billy. "He's got his nerve," said he, putting the cigarette in his mouth and reaching for a match.

"I don't think that any of us have been lacking in nerve tonight," said the general, with no little pride.

"You're dead game sports," admitted the Watermelon. "Let's stay all night."

"It's morning already," said Henrietta. "We have stayed all night."

"Let's sleep here," said the Watermelon. "We can leave early."

"Er—er—are there any beds?" asked the general.

"Father, father," cried Henrietta, "you are backsliding."

The general protested, immensely flattered.

"Father used to say if you didn't backslide once in a while, goodness wouldn't be goodness, but a habit," said the Watermelon.

The general always looked back on that night and the week that followed with wonder, thankfulness and pride. When the Watermelon, waiting for no further consent, picked up the lamp and started to investigate the bedrooms, the general was the first to follow him.

They found two bedrooms on the ground floor, and though the beds only had mattresses and pillows on them, even the Watermelon did not suggest a search for sheets and pillowcases. The girls took one room, the men the other. Alphonse was aroused enough to be dragged to the haircloth soft in the kitchen, from which he kept falling during the course of the night with dull thuds that woke no one but himself.

The Watermelon was having the time of his young life. Abstract problems of right and wrong did not trouble him. He took each event as it came and never fretted about it when it was over or worried about the next to come. Last night in the open with the fat Mike and the languid James, all dirty, all tired, all tramps, he had slept peacefully and had fallen asleep as quickly, as he did that night in a comfortable bed with an austere member of the New York Stock Exchange as a bedfellow and a retired general of the United States army on a couch at the foot. The whole adventure was diverting, amusing, nothing more. He took each day as it came and let the morrow take care of itself. Batchelor would probably try to make trouble, but if Bartlett were as successful as he hoped to be, and kept on getting lost there was little danger from that source. Bartlett, desiring secrecy as much as the Watermelon, had effectually silenced the enterprising reporter at the hotel.

It was early when Bartlett awoke. The birds were singing riotously in the vines over the porch and the sun streamed through the cracks in the shabby window shade. He yawned and stretched, glancing with amusement at the general, still raising melodious sound of slumber from the couch at the foot of the bed. Then suddenly he became aware that the place at his side was empty, that the Watermelon was gone. He crawled stealthily out of bed and dressed, filled with misgivings.

Batchelor had consented so readily the day before to come with them that now, when he had had time to think it over, he might have regretted his decision and be already on the way to the railroad, somewhere. His had been the master mind to conceive the check and ruination of the cotton scheme, and surely he would see the folly in what he had done the day before, when lured on by the pretty, bewitching Billy. He would realize now in the clear light of day that he must return to the city or get word to his brokers somewhere. He might even then be in a telegraph office, sending a despatch of far-reaching importance.

Bartlett dressed with feverish haste and hurried out to the side porch. The Watermelon was there, sitting in the sun, his feet hanging over the edge of the porch, talking carelessly with the immobile Alphonse. Both were smoking and both had apparently been up for some time. Had Batchelor been to the village and telegraphed already? He would have had time to go and return if he had used one of the cars.

The Watermelon looked up. "Hello," said he.

"Hello," said Bartlett. "Been up long?"

"Not so long," said the Watermelon. "Are the cars all right?" asked Bartlett.

"I haven't been to see," returned the Watermelon, rolling another cigarette.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

JOAQUIN MILLER'S LIFE ROUGH AND ADVENTUROUS

Cincinnatus Heine Miller, better know by his pen name "Joaquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras," was one of the most picturesque characters in the literary world of the United States in his day. He was born from Scotch-American parents in the Wabash district of Indiana, November 10, 1842. He was scarcely ten years old when his father emigrated to Oregon, then a wild and sparsely settled country. He received but little education and lived a wild and adventurous life. Three years later Miller, then a boy of 13, left home to try his fortune in California.

Very little of a reliable nature is known of young Miller's life during the seven years he roamed aimlessly through the wilds of northern California and southern Oregon. Gold diggers, lumbermen and trappers, Indians and outlaws were his companions. The erratic nature of the young poet was unintelligible to the rough adventurers with whom he came in contact and they considered him crack brained. When he became a "squaw man," sharing the tent of a young Indian woman whose tribe he had joined, he lost caste with the white men altogether. He was treated with contempt, like all "squaw men" are, and retaliated by leading the Indians in their attacks upon the whites.

After his return to his home in Oregon he began to study law in the office of George H. Williams at Eugene, Ore., who afterward became attorney general of the United States. The following year he became express messenger in the gold mining districts of Idaho, which position he resigned to become the editor of the Democratic Register, a weekly newspaper in Eugene, Ore., which was suppressed by the authorities shortly afterwards because of the seditious character of its editorials.

Married a Poet.

It was while he was editor of the Democratic Register that he became acquainted with "Minnie Myrtle," a frequent contributor of poetry to the paper. A brief courtship was followed by their marriage, and two children were the result of that union. Their married life was not happy, however. His wife soon separated from Miller and took the youngest child, a boy, with her, while the daughter, Maude Miller, in later years well known as an actress, remained with her father.

In 1868 Miller opened a law office in Canon City, Oregon. While living in that young and struggling town he distinguished himself by leading an expedition against the hostile Indians, who had attacked the settlement. In 1866 Miller was made county judge of Grant county, which post he occupied until 1870. His literary activity began about 1864 or 1865. He began to write poems, dealing mostly with the adventurous life of the west. He published first a collection of poems in paper covers, called "Specimens," and next a volume with the title "Joaquin et al," which contained a defence of Joaquin Murietta, the famous Spanish-American outlaw, who had been the terror of California for ten years. From this Miller took his pen name, "Joaquin," under which he published all his subsequent works.

Becomes Society Lion.

In 1870 Miller went to London, where he published in the following year, his "Songs of the Sierras" and "Pacific Poems." During his sojourn in London Miller was taken up by society and became a much sought after guest in drawing rooms. The romantic nimbus surrounding his personality, his eccentric way of dressing and of bearing himself interested society and he was fairly overwhelmed with invitations. His poems were read by everybody, and there was no man more popular than he in London at that time. He used to entertain his hosts with accounts of his life in the wilderness, his fights with Indians and outlaws, his experiences in the gold fields and in the camps of the Indians. While some of these accounts were to some extent true, though exaggerated and supplemented with sensational details, others were purely fictitious, like his account of his experiences as volunteer in Walker's Nicaragua. Expedition in 1855. As a matter of fact Miller never saw Walker or Nicaragua, which did not prevent him, however, from giving the most vivid descriptions of the tropical forests of Nicaragua and of the bloody battles of the expedition with the hostile Indians.

After his return from England, Miller found himself a celebrity in his own country. He was well known and had no difficulty in finding papers or magazines eager to print and liberally pay for his prose and poetry. He became a regular contributor to the daily and periodical press, and in 1873 published another volume under the title "Songs of the Sun Lands," and a prose volume, entitled, "Life Among the Modocs: Unwritten History." Since then he has published more than 20 books, poems, novels, essays and plays. Of the latter The Danites and '49 became quite popular. For two years he traveled in Alaska and wrote letters to newspapers about the conditions in the Yukon gold region. For a number of years he lived the life of a recluse on his farm near Oakland, California, but the last years of his life he spent on his estate "The Heights," near Dimond, California.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

The Reorganization of the United States Army

The following statement concerning the reorganization of the United States army is made officially by Secretary of War Stimson:

By Secretary of War H. L. Stimson.

Orders have been issued putting into effect the reorganization of the United States army, which has been the subject of the recent conference in Washington. This plan of reorganization was first drafted and prepared by the War College division of the general staff. It was then thoroughly discussed at the recent conference of general officers, where every aspect of it was thoroughly examined, criticised and debated. A number of modifications in it have been made as a result of the criticisms and suggestions brought out at this conference, and it is now thought to be as thoroughly in accord with the views of the army as it is possible for any such plan to be.

The substance of the plan is this: Hitherto there has been no tactical army organization higher than a regiment. There have been no brigades or divisions existing in time of peace. Upon the outbreak of war, when an army was needed, it has been necessary to create such an army under all the stress and hurry and excitement of such an occasion. And when the army was created under such circumstances it was an army which had never before served together and whose officers had had no opportunity in time of peace to get acquainted with their commands, their subordinates and their superiors.

The present plan creates three infantry divisions and one cavalry division within the limits of the United States. Each infantry division consists of two or three brigades, with a proper proportion of divisional artillery, cavalry, engineers and other auxiliary troops. The cavalry division consists of two cavalry brigades, and there is in addition to this a third detached cavalry brigade. The order also creates a brigade of infantry at Hawaii.

Relieved of Routine.

At the head of each division, and, as far as possible, at the head of each brigade, will be placed a general officer with his regular staff. He will be responsible for the tactical training of his command, and for that purpose will be relieved, so far as possible, of the pressure of routine administrative work, which, under the former system, has proved such an impediment to drill and training.

During the time of peace these officers will thus have opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the organization, men and officers under their command. Although that organization will, so long as our system of scattered posts continues, be scattered and separated, it will be the duty of its officers to visit, inspect and supervise the training of all of its elements so far as possible; and as often as necessary funds are provided by congress these brigades and divisions will be maneuvered together, either alone or in conjunction with the National Guard. During the time of peace it will be the duty of each commander to make all of the plans and preparations necessary to mobilize his force in case of war. At the outbreak of any war, or upon any emergency requiring the use of a brigade or a division of regular troops, instead of it being necessary for the authorities at Washington to gather together and create such a force, it will only be necessary to issue a single order addressed to the commander of the division or brigade in question, directing him to mobilize his force at the desired point.

Saving of Time.

The importance of this single phase of the reform can be appreciated when it is remembered that in 1911 it required 16 days to create, gather together and mobilize a single division of about 12,000 men at San Antonio, Texas. In 1912 it only required the Bulgarians 18 days, or two days more, to mobilize an army of approximately 270,000 men, to cross their enemy's border and beat into hopeless ruin the Turkish army.

To carry on the necessary administrative work connected with the military establishment of the United States, the country has been divided by this order into four geographical departments—an eastern, central, western and southern department, with headquarters respectively at Governor's Island, Chicago, San Francisco and San Antonio. One army division will be situated in each of these departments, the cavalry division being in the southern department, and an infantry division in each of the remaining departments. In addition to this there are established three districts for the coast artillery troops, one on the North Atlantic, another on the South Atlantic and a third on the Pacific coast. A separate officer with the rank, if possible, of a general officer, will be placed in command of each of the coast artillery troops, one on the will be responsible for the training, discipline and instruction of the coast artillery troops under his command. Hitherto there has been no separate cost artillery commander for such districts of troops, the only general supervision being that of the department commanders, who had also under their command troops of the mobile army. As a result, under the former system whenever any occasion took the mobile troops from that department, the coast artillery troops were liable to be left without any commander to whom they were accustomed. The new system recognizes them as special troops requiring special provisions, separate and distinct from the mobile troops, who may at any time be called away.

Taken as a whole, I regard the new organization as a very long step forward. It not only represents a great immediate reform in the structure of the army, but it paves the way for constant, rational improvement. It concentrates the attention of the officers of the army upon the necessity of a proper organization for the army. From the very fact that many of the new divisions and brigades will necessarily be incomplete and imperfect, it calls to their attention such defects and points out the line of future growth and correction whenever the army is enlarged and perfected.

In creating this organization, the executive has gone as far as its constitutional powers permit in the direction of the creation of a complete, well-balanced and concentrated army. Any further co-ordination and assembling of troops into stations and localities sufficiently near each other to afford proper opportunities for drill can only be taken on the appropriation of sufficient funds for that purpose by congress.

The Mystic.

By seven vineyards on one hill
We walked. The native wine
In clusters grew beside us two,
For your lips and for mine.

When "Hark!" you said—"Was that a bell
Or a bubbling spring we heard?"
But I was wise and closed my eyes
And listened to a bird.

For as summer leaves are bent and shake
With singers passing through,
So moves in me continually
The winged breath of you.

You tasted from a single vine
And took from that your fill
But I inclined to every kind,
All seven on one hill.

—Witte Bynner, in "Poetry."

Poisonous Grasses

London Morning Post.

AFRICA labors under many diseases of a devastating kind and the presidential address by Dr. Arnold Theiles to the South African Association drew up a rather appalling summary of the diseases of malaria, sleeping sickness, horse sickness and ostrich sickness, among others. But he added another not so well known—the disease of "Lamsiekte" among cattle, which has caused terrible destruction and even threatened to ruin the newly-developed northwestern districts. The investigations carried out by Mr. Burtt Davy, the government botanist, show that the cause is probably the poisons which are present in grasses of certain areas. The theory is that grasses on certain soils and under certain climatic conditions, develop a poison of accumulative character, which only shows in effects in cattle after they have partaken of such grasses for a prolonged period. As an instance, the plant Senesio latifolia at Grahamstown proved fatal to horses and cattle. The experiments in Natal with the same plant showed that it was harmless to horses and cattle there.

ABOLISHING THE PYRENEES

New York Sun.

WHAT neither Napoleon nor Louis XIV. could quite accomplish politically French engineers are now achieving for the world of commerce. Within the past few weeks two great tunnels, which abolish the Pyrenees as obstacles to transportation, have at last been cut through from France to Spain, and through these w... ... months trains will pass, bringing Paris nearer alike to Madrid and Barcelona.

Of the two tunnels that were recently pierced the more interesting to travelers, since it brings Africa as well as Spain closer to central Europe, is the tunnel which leaves French territory at Bourg-Madame in the Cerdagne and emerges in Spanish territory near Ripoll. Short lines of rail yet to be laid will make it practically a straight road from Toulouse to Barcelona. Hereafter travelers from Paris to the Catalan capital will go south by Limoges and Toulouse instead of making the long detour by Lyons, Tarascon and Nimes.

But the real value to the French of the new route will be that it supplies an almost air line route from Paris to Cartagena, the Spanish port facing Oran on the African coast and only 190 miles away. Oran is presently to be the terminus of the railway which will connect Algeria with Fez and the Atlantic cities of Morocco with the Mediterranean, and the new tunnel will thus be a link in this line. In addition this railway will almost abolish the water journey from France to Algiers which is so justly dreaded by all travelers.

The second of the tunnels pleases Spanish politicians. Hitherto Spain has depended for her land communication with Europe upon the railways which skirt the Pyrenees at the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean shore. But on the frontier at each of these points are provinces which are frequently rebellious and always disloyal. The Basques of the west are Carlists, the Catalans of the east Republicans. The new line, while shortening the journey from Madrid to Paris materially, is chiefly valuable to Spain, as it gives her a railway line to France and Europe through loyal provinces.

These two tunnels represent a part of the price France paid for Spanish concessions in Morocco. They have been built by French capital and can hardly be self-sustaining, but their value to France is real, both because they bring her African empire nearer to her home territory and open Spanish markets to French manufacturers.

Engagement of Miss Ethel Roosevelt Soon to Be Announced

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Among friends of Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt it is said that the engagement of Miss Ethel Carow Roosevelt to Dr. Richard Derby, a son of the late Dr. Richard H. Derby of this city, will be announced soon. No date for the marriage has been selected, it is said. Miss Roosevelt made her debut at a White House ball in December, 1908. Dr. Derby is a graduate of Harvard, 1903, and lives with his brother, James Lloyd Derby, at 969 Park avenue.

The THIRD DEGREE.

by CHARLES KLEIN & ARTHUR HORNBLOW

AUTHORS OF "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

"Very well, judge."

The lawyer went out and Alicia turned round breathlessly.

"My husband was here?" she exclaimed.

"Yes."

"You've told Mr. Brewster nothing?" Anie shook her head.

"I couldn't!" she said. "I tried to, but I couldn't. It seems so hard, doesn't it?" Alicia laughed bitterly and Annie went on: "I was afraid you weren't coming!"

"The train was late," exclaimed Alicia evasively. "I went up to Stamford to say good-by to my mother."

"To say good-by?" echoed her companion in surprise.

"Yes," said the other tearfully. "I have said good-by to her—I have said good-by to everybody—to myself—I must give them all up—I must give myself up."

"Oh, it isn't as bad as that, surely?" Alicia shook her head sadly.

"Yes," she said: "I've reckoned it all up. It's a total loss. Nothing will be saved—husband, home, position, good name—all will go. You'll see. I shall be torn into little bits of shreds. They won't leave anything unsaid. But it's not that I care for so much. It's the injustice of it all. The injustice of the power of evil. This man Underwood never did a good action in all his life. And now, even after he is dead he has the power to go on destroying—destroying—destroying!"

"That's true," said Annie; "he was no good."

The banker's wife drew from her bosom the letter Underwood wrote her before he killed himself.

"When he sent me this letter," she went on, "I tried to think myself into his condition of mind, so that I could decide whether he intended to keep his word and kill himself or not. I tried to reason out just how he felt and how he thought. Now I know. It's hopeless, dull, sodden desperation. I haven't even the ambition to defend myself from Mr. Jeffries."

Annie shrugged her shoulders.

"I wouldn't lose any sleep on his account," she said with a laugh. More seriously she added: "Surely he won't believe—"

"He may not believe anything himself," said Alicia. "It's what other people are thinking that will make him suffer. If the circumstances were only a little less disgraceful—a suicide's last letter to the woman he loved. They'll say I drove him to it. They won't think of his miserable, dishonest career. They'll only think of my share in his death—"

Annie shook her head sympathetically.

"Yes," she said; "it's tough! The worst of it is they are going to arrest you."

Alicia turned ashen pale.

"Arrest me!" she cried.

"That's what Captain Clinton says," replied the other gravely. "He was here—he is here now—with two men, waiting for you." Apologetically she went on: "it wasn't my fault, Mrs. Jeffries—I didn't mean to. What could I do? When I told Judge Brewster, he sent for Captain Clinton. The police are afraid you'll run away or something—"

"And my husband!" gasped Alicia; "he doesn't know, does he?"

"No, I didn't tell them. I said you'd tell them yourself, but they won't trust you when they know who you are. Let's tell the judge—he may think of a plan. Suppose you go away until—" Puzzled herself to find a way out of the dilemma, Annie paced the floor nervously. "Oh, this is awful!" she exclaimed. "What are we to do?"

She looked toward Alicia, as if expecting some suggestion from her, but her companion was too much overwhelmed to take any initiative.

"It does stun one, doesn't it?" went on Annie. "You can't think when it comes all of a sudden like this. It's just the way I felt the morning they showed me Howard's confession."

"Prison! Prison!" wailed Alicia.

Annie tried to console her.

"Not for long," she said soothingly; "you can get bail. It's only a matter of favor—Judge Brewster would get you out right away."

"Get me out!" cried Alicia distractedly. "My God! I can't go to prison! I can't! That's too much. I've done nothing! Look—read this!" Handing over Underwood's letter, she went on: "You can see for yourself. The wretch frightened me into such a state of mind that I hardly knew what I was doing—I went to his rooms to save him. That's the truth, I swear to God! But do you suppose anybody will believe me on oath? They'll—they'll—"

Almost hysterical, she no longer knew what she was saying or doing. She collapsed utterly, and sinking down in a chair, gave way to a passionate fit of sobbing. Annie tried to quiet her:

"Hush!" she said gently, "don't go on like that. Be brave. Perhaps it won't be as bad as you think." She unfolded the letter Alicia had given her and carefully read it through. When she had finished her face lit up with joy. Enhtusiastically she cried:

"This is great for Howard! What a blessing you didn't destroy it! What a wretch, what a hound to write you like that! Poor soul, of course, you went and begged him not to do it! I'd have gone myself, but I think I'd have broken an umbrella over his head or something—Gee! these kind of fellows breed trouble, don't they? Alive or dead, they breed trouble! What can we do?"

Alicia arose. Her tears had disappeared. There was a look of fixed resolve in her eyes.

"Howard must be cleared," she said, "and I must face it—alone!"

"You'll be alone all right," said Annie thoughtfully. "Mr. Jeffries will do as much for you as he did for his son."

Noticing that her companion seemed hurt by her frankness, she changed the topic.

"Honest to God!" she exclaimed good-naturedly. "I'm broken-hearted—I'll do anything to save you from this—this public disgrace. I know what it means—I've had my dose of it. But this thing has got to come out, hasn't it?"

The banker's wife wearily nodded assent.

"Yes, I realize that," she said, "but the disgrace of arrest—I can't stand it, Annie! I can't go to prison even if it's only for a minute." Holding out a trembling hand, she went on: "Give me back my letter. I'll leave New York tonight—I'll go to Europe—I'll send it to Judge Brewster from Paris." Looking anxiously into her companion's face, she pleaded: "You'll trust me to do that, won't you? Give it to me, please—you can trust me."

Her hand was still extended, but Annie ignored it.

"No—no," she said, shaking her head, "I can't give it to you—how can I? Do you understand what the letter means to me?"

"Have pity!" cried the banker's wife, almost beside herself. "You can tell them I'm out of the country. Don't ask me to make this sacrifice now—don't ask me—don't!"

Annie was beginning to lose patience. The woman's selfishness angered her. With irritation, she said:

"You've lost your nerve, and you don't know what you're saying. Howard's life comes before you—me—or anybody. You know that!"

"Yes—yes," cried Alicia desperately. "I know that. I'm only asking you to wait. I—I ought to have left this morning—that's what I should have done—gone at once. Now it's too late, unless you can help me—"

"I'll help you all I can," replied the other doggedly, "but I've promised Judge Brewster to clear up this matter tonight."

Suddenly there was a commotion at the door. Capt. Clinton entered, followed by Detective Sergeant Maloney. Alicia shrank back in alarm.

"I thought Judge Brewster was here," said the captain, glancing suspiciously round the room.

"I'll send for him," said Annie, touching a bell.

"Well, where's your mysterious witness?" demanded the captain, sarcastically.

He looked curiously at Alicia.

"This is Mrs. Howard Jeffries, Sr.," said Annie, "my husband's stepmother."

The captain made a deferential salute. Bully as he was, he knew how to be courteous when it suited his purpose. He had heard enough of the wealthy banker's aristocratic wife to treat her with respect.

"Beg pardon, m'm: I wanted to tell the judge I was going."

The servant entered.

"Tell Judge Brewster that Capt. Clinton is going," said Annie.

Alicia, meantime, was once more on the verge of collapse. The long threatened expose was now at hand. In another moment the judge and perhaps her husband would come in, and Annie would hand them the letter which exculpated her husband. There was a moment of terrible suspense. Annie stood aloof, her eyes fixed on the floor. Suddenly, without a word, she drew Underwood's letter from her bosom, and quickly approaching Alicia, placed it unnoticed in her hand. The banker's wife flushed and then turned pale. She understood. Annie would spare her. Her lips parted to protest. Even she was taken back by such an exhibition of unselfishness as this. She began to stammer thanks.

"No, no," whispered Annie quickly, "don't thank me; keep it."

Capt. Clinton turned round with a jeer. Insolently, he said to Annie:

"You might as well own up—you've played a trick on us all."

"No, Capt. Clinton," she replied with quiet dignity. "I told you the simple truth. Naturally you don't believe it."

"The simple truth may do for Judge Brewster," grinned the policeman, "but it won't do for me. I never expected this mysterious witness, who was going to prove that Underwood committed suicide, to make an appearance, did I, Maloney? Why not? Because, begging your pardon for doubting your word, there's no such person."

"Begging your pardon for disputing your word, captain," she retorted, mimicking him, "there is such a person."

"Then where is she?" he demanded angrily. Annie made no answer, but looked for advice to Judge Brewster, who at that instant entered the room. The captain glared at her viciously, and unable to longer contain his wrath, he bellowed:

"I'll tell you where she is! She's right here in this room!" Pointing his finger at Annie in theatrical fashion, he went on furiously: "Annie Jeffries, you're the woman who visited Underwood the night of his death! I don't hesitate to say so. I've said so all along, haven't I, Maloney?"

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

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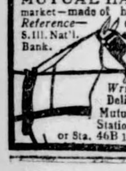

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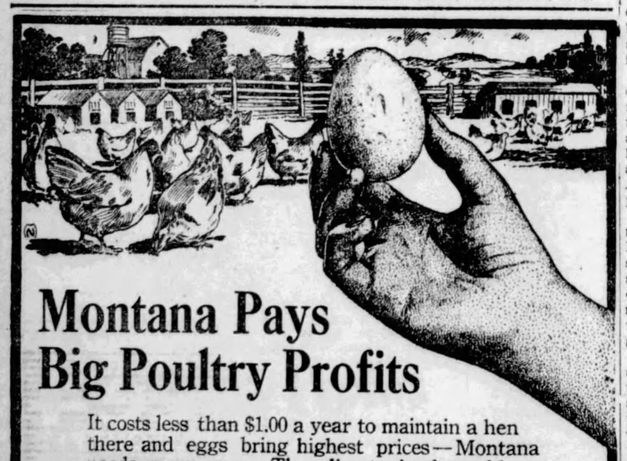

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The Third Degree

(Continued from First Page.)

"Yes, you told the newspapers so," retorted Annie dryly.

Taking no notice of her remark, the captain blustered:

"I've got your record, young woman! I know all about you and your folks. You knew the two men when they were at college. You knew Underwood, who intrduced you to your husband: It was Underwood who aroused your husband's jealosy. You went to his rooms that night. Your husband followed you there, and the shooting took place!" Turning to Judge Brewster, added, with a sarcastic grin: "False confession, eh? Hypnotism, eh? I guess it's international and constitutional law for yours after this."

"You don't say so?" exclaimed Annie, irritated at the man's intolerable insolence.

Judge Brewster held up a restraining hand.

"Please say nothing," he said with dignity.

"No, I guess I'll let him talk. Go on, captain," she said with a smile, as if thoroughly enjoying the situation.

Alicia came forward, her face pale, but on it a look of determination, as if she had quite made up her mind as to what course to pursue. In her hand was Underwood's letter. Addressing Annie, she said, with emotion:

"The truth must come out sooner or later."

Seeing what she was about to do, Annie quickly put out her hand to stop her. She expected the banker's wife to do her duty, she had insisted that she must, but now she was ready to do it, she realized what it was costing her. Her position, her future happiness were at stake. It was too great a sacrifice. Perhaps there was some other way.

"No, no, not yet," she whispered.

But Alicia brushed her aside and, thrusting the letter into the hand of the astonished police captain, she said:

"Yes, now! Read that, captain!"

Capt. Clinton slowly unfolded the letter. Alicia collapsed in a chair. Annie stood by helpless, but trying to collect her wits. The judge watched the scene with amazement, not understanding. The captain read from the letter:

"Dear Mrs. Jeffries." He stopped, and glancing at the signature, exclaimed, "Robert Underwood!" Looking significantly at Annie, he exclaimed: "'Dear Mrs. Jeffries.' Is that conclusive enough? What did I tell you." Continuing to peruse the letter, he read on: "Shall be found dead tomorrow — suicide—" He stopped short and frowned. "What's this? Why, this is a barefaced forgery!"

Judge Brewster quickly snatched the letter from his hand and, glancing over it quickly, said:

"Permit me. This belongs to my client."

Capt. Clinton's prognathous jaw snapped to with a click, and he squared his massive shoulders, as he usually did when preparing for hostilities.

"Now, Mrs. Jeffries," he said sharply, "I'll trouble you to go! with me to headquarters."

Annie and Alicia both stood up. Judge Brewster quickly objected.

"Mrs. Jeffries will not go with you," he said quietly. "She has made no attempt to leave the state."

"She's wanted at police headquarters," said the captain doggedly.

"She'll be there tomorrow morning."

"She'll be there tonight."

He looked steadily at the judge, and the latter calmly returned his stare. There followed an awkward pause, and then the captain turned on his heel to depart.

"The moment she attempts to leave the house," he growled, "I shall arrest her. Good-night, judge."

"Good-night, captain!" cried Annie mockingly.

"I'll see you later," he muttered. 'Come on, Maloney."

The door banged to. Thew were alone.

"What a sweet disposition!" laughed Annie.

Judge Brewster looked sternly at her. Holding up the letter, he said:

"What is the meaning of this? You are not the woman to whom this letter is addressed?"

"No," stammered Annie, "that is—"

The judge interrupted her. Sternly he asked:

"Is it your intention to go on the witness stand and commit perjury?"

"I don't know. I never thought of that," she faltered.

The judge turned to Alicia.

"Are you going to allow her to do so, Mrs. Jeffries?"

"No, no," cried Alicia, quickly; "I never thought of such a thing."

"Then I repeat—is it your intention to perjure yourself?" Annie was silent, and he went on: "I assume it is, but let me ask you: Do you expect me, as your counsel, to become participeps criminis to this tissue of lies? Am I expected to build up a false structure for you to swear to? Am I?"

"I don't know; I haven't thought of it," replied Annie. "If it can be done, why not? I'm glad you suggested it."

"I suggest it?" exclanimed the lawyer, scandalized.

"Yes," cried Annie with growing exaltation; "it never occurred to me till you spoke. Everybody says I'm the woman who called on Robert Underwood that night. Well, that's all right. Le them continue to think so. What difference does it make so long as Howard is set free? Going toward the door, she said: "Good-night, Mrs. Jeffries!"

The judge tried to bar her way.

"Don't go," he said; "Capt. Clinton's men are waiting outside."

"That doesn't matter!" she cried.

"But you must not go!" exclaimed the lawyer in a tone of command. "I won't allow it. They'll arrest you! Mrs. Jeffries, you'll please remain here."

But Annie was already at the door.

"I wouldn't keep Capt. Clinton waiting for the world," she cried. "Good-night, Judge Brewster, and God Bless you!"

The door slammed and she was gone.

To be Continued.

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Few Jewels at Opera

WHAT! No jewels?"

This exclamation was made by a young American girl at the grand opera a few nights ago, writes a Paris correspondent of the English Gentlewoman. Some friends had taken a box for The Meistersinger, and these hospitable Parisians were rather amused at their guest's remark.

It was the first visit of a 17-year-old Bostonian to Paris. She knew London well and had been most impressed by the glitter of diamonds at Convent Garden. We can, therefore, imagine her dismay and surprise in not spying a single jewel upon the elegant Parisiennes around her.

This party of musical amateurs had chosen a Friday to hear Wagner's masterpiece, for Friday is a subscription night at the opera, and both host and hostess were in hopes that their little American friend would appreciate being among well known habitues. After the second act Miss L—— repeated her exclamation:

"What! No jewels? Do explain the reason of it!" The fact is, and Miss L—— was soon informed of it, that so many handsome jewels have been stolen in various theatres on crowded occasions that women will no longer risk wearing valuable stones elsewhere than in their homes or the soirees given at the embassies.

During the last 10 years the most audacious robberies were reported to the police, and strangely enough the authorities hardly ever got a clue to the skillful thieves. In the meantime women became afraid to appear in their boxes otherwise than with a well imitated pearl necklace, their real ones having joined the family jewels in the iron safe.

The cost of glass would be much cheaper if it were not for the great amount of breakage in the manufacture and transportation of the article.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

I would like to have information on duck raising. When is it best to set eggs under a hen and what kind are the best? Any information on the subject would be appreciated.—W., Newark, Ohio.

A good recipe for cider vinegar is to place a cake of yeast wrapped in brown paper in the barrel.—V., Rapid City, Mich.

Can anyone give the recipe of the fluid, named some time ago in The Blade, that will drive rats and mice away from the house and barns?—L., Jackson, Mich.

Will some one who knows kindly tell what will cure the itch on the hind legs of a mare, that extends to the knee? The skin is not broken, but she makes it raw by biting it. She is kept in a dry stable and is never taken out in the wet. Please give some treatment for this and also for a cow whose milk becomes old after it stands one day.—M., Walnut, Pa.

Remedy for Sweeney.

Make a liniment of equal parts of oil of amber, oil of spike, spirits of turpentine. Moisten the parts affected every 48 hours.—V., Rapid City, Mich.

Hints on Bucksaws.

The best cutting bucksaw is one that is all cutting teeth, the front of the teeth cut a square angle to the plate and the back part of the teeth at an angle to get sufficient width to the roots or widest part of the teeth. It is better to have all cutting teeth in cross cutting saws that cut only one way. If the teeth are filed at a square angle in front and properly leveled, the saw will cut nearly twice as fast as a saw that has V-shaped teeth to cut both ways.

There is one fault with bucksaws, they are all about one length and one size teeth. If some were made six inches longer than others and the teeth cut three to an inch, they would be more easily put in order and it would be possible to cut logs a foot or more in diameter.

The best frame is a home-made one of spring steel. It should be V-shaped, bent in one piece without a cross brace, with a narrower width of the V at the corners to make them stronger where most of the strain comes.

It takes lots of experience to file two teeth at the same time and keep them in shape. No man can make them cut as well as saws filed with a flat file, one side of the tooth at a time. Saws that have large teeth are easily kept in order with a flat file and those that have four teeth to the inch can be filed with a small thin file.

One man will saw as much wood with a good bucksaw out of large poles that are cut to handle easily if he has two sawbucks to hold the wood firm, as two men will saw with a cross cut saw. There is a great difference between the cut of a thin saw strained tight and one nearly twice as thick that has more or less tremble which causes the saw to haggle and wastes power.

Use of Soy Bean.

The soy bean, when it is well-known and properly appreciated, will probably become a rival to the cowpea. The cowpea is without doubt better adapted to the sandy land, for planting in corn and after oats, wheat and rye, in many sections of the southwest, but the soy bean is better adapted to heavy land, to higher latitudes and altitudes than the cowpeas. The soy bean is a little richer in feeding constituents than the cowpea, permits earlier planting and, we believe, stands drouth fully as well as the cowpea.

The Mammoth is a good hay variety of the soy bean, but it is rather late in maturing. There are several earlier varieties of soy beans; some mature as quickly as the cowpea and stand early planting. But our experience is that many of these early varieties of soy beans are worthless.

Soy beans are most excellent plants for improving soils. They are taprooted, the roots store up nitrogen like other legumes. The hay may be fed to stock or the beans may be ground and fed. Soy beans make good silage, but the best use is feeding the hay in connection with corn silage.

A Woman's Standpoint.

A writer in the current issue of Farm and Fireside says

"We are told that our farmers' wives are becoming insane from monotony and overwork, and that a farmer wears out three wives in his lifetime. I have lived my whole life in or very near rural districts and have a personal acquaintance with hundreds of country women in various parts of the country. I know personally of but two country women who have become insane; I also know the wife of a doctor, of a machinist, of a barber, and of an undertaker and three unmarried women afflicted with the same malady, all residents of towns or cities. I know very few farmers' having a third wife, and surely second wives are not unknown among business and professional men!

"There are cases of deplorable isolation on farms, just as there are of terrible destitution in cities. But the greater part of our farm homes have neighbors or daily mail or the telephone, or all three."

Keep Silo Airtight.

Keep your silage well packaged and your silo as nearly air tight as possible and you will find your silage will not only increase in palatability, but there will be little doubt of a successful supply.

Experiments now being carried on by C. B. Clevenger, an assistant in the college of agriculture of Ohio State University, clearly indicate that silage may be made, if desired, in a barrel or a fruit jar, as long as the air is not allowed to come in contact with the contents of the silo. Mr. Clevenger also insists that the experiments carried on by some other states are not as reliable as they might be, in regard to the manner in which silage is chemically formed. He insists that the change is not induced in the material by means of organisms, as he has made silage in quart bottles in which such antiseptics as chloroform, ether and corrosive sublimates have been placed for the elimination of any organisms. The silage produced, upon examination, showed a remarkably high quality.

A miniature silo has been erected in the experimental laboratories of the College of Agriculture. Mr. Clevenger placed about 200 pounds of chopped alfalfa in this and allowed it to remain, free from contact with the air, for about six weeks. The silage was then found to be unusually fine, and free from the black color that confronts many who have experimented in the manufacture of alfalfa silage on the farms of Ohio. By keeping the silo air tight this blackness will not occur.

As to the economic values of the process, Mr. Clevenger's experiments show that there is no loss in weight in the "air tight" method. There is some loss in the value of the food, in point of nutrients contained, but this is occasioned in the chemical changes which affect the sugar in the alfalfa, and the loss is more than made up by the greatly increased palatability of the crop in feeding.

The experiments are to be continued, the silo now being arranged for the preparation of corn silage, in the making of which it is believed the same principals will be found available as in the case of the alfalfa product.

LIVE STOCK

Feeding the Horse.

In the matter of feeding, too much care cannot be exercised, as on the ability of the horse to properly assimilate into his system the feed he eats depends his usefulness. So far as can be done, he should be given that which is the earliest digested, so that all the nutritious parts will be absorbed into his system and go to make flesh, bone and fibre.

An important consideration that is too often overlooked is the economical utilization of manure produced by swine. Drylot feeding in summer is often associated with a heavy waste of manure on account of the large part of the manure that is leached or blown away when deposited in bare lots. Feeding on pastures or in cultivated fields will do much to obviate this loss, since a large proportion of the droppings and urine will then be deposited in the field where the fertilizing constituents may be utilized.

The farm dairy ration without clover is short of protein, and without roots or ensilage it lacks succulence. Oil meal furnishes both in the cheapest form, as grain. In other words, protein in oil meal is cheaper at $30 a ton for the oil meal than in corn at 50 cents a bushel or oats at 25 cents a bushel.

Some one has conservatively estimated that around 6,000,000 calves are annually slaughtered in this country, including those slaughtered on the farm. There thousands of calves are annually slaughtered that are of good beef type. Their owners slaughter and market them at a tender age to rid the scow of her charge and put her into the dairy service again. The dairy cow is a short road to profit, but her steer calf, if kept on the farm until he had attained the yearling age and then sold to a beef cattle feeder, should in the long run net more profit. It might not all be represented in dollars and cents, but that calf, having the run of the farm for a year, would help enrich the soil fertility enough to well pay its keep.

Ringworm is a contagious disease due to a fungus. Man, horses and cattle are commonly affected, and it is easily transmitted from one animal to another. The affection first asserts itself as a ring-like patch, with the hair broken off. The usual location is on the skin around the eyebrows, or muzzle, scattering from there over different parts of the body. Treatment is sometimes easy, more often difficult to completely eradicate. All brushes and utensils in contact with infected animals should be sterilized. Wash the patch with soap and water, and apply tincture of iodide or lard and salicylic acid, six parts to one of salicylic acid.

Before starting up a hill with a load, and when the top of the hill is reached, give the team a rest. Let them catch their breath. Undue forcing horses up a hill with a load frequently causes heart and lung disorders.

Overchurning, that is, churning until the butter forms in large lumps, increases the moisture on account of the fact that a considerable amount of buttermilk is incorporated. This buttermilk is usually detrimental to the keeping quality of the butter, and should not by any means be churned into the butter.

Disease germs thrive in the filth and dark, damp places. Sanitary surroundings must, therefore, be clean, well lighted and dry. Such surroundings tend not only to prevent the spread of disease, but also aid greatly in recovery from diseases when once contracted.

Lime is used for many purposes on the farm. It is the cheapest of all disinfectants, and is very useful when applied as whitewash for the disinfection and sweetening of cellars, privies, barns, stables, poultry houses and other buildings. Unless it can be kept from the air lime wash should be made up fresh before using. Air-slacked lime is of no value as a disinfectant.

The New York College of Agriculture reports that in a survey of the business of 573 farmers covering several townships the farmers who have been to college earn 36 per cent more on an average than those whose schooling stopped at the high school, and three times as much as those who went no farther than the district school.

All clover is rich in protein or muscle-forming food, and it is one of the best kinds of food for growing pigs and for brood sows.

Catalpas are quick growing trees, and the heart wood forms early, making them valuable for early marketing of home use. The wood is light in weight, strong, durable and straight-grained. After once planted the forest is permanent, sprouts always coming up from the stump after cutting, and later growths are more rapid than earlier ones, due, no doubt, to the deep rooting of the older stumps. Later care consists in trimming and burning excess of unprofitable sprouts, which in time may be of considerable value in some line of manufacturing, or perhaps fertilizer.

There is no definite rule that can be laid down with reference to the time at which winged insect pests of the orchard deposit their eggs. Some are night flying insects and deposit their eggs at night; others are active only during the day, and deposit their eggs during that time. The coddling moth is one of the night flying insects, and begins to deposit eggs late in the evening, just about dusk, and continues most active throughout the early part of the night. The curculio, on the other hand, is most active during the day, remaining inactive during the night. The same holds true with reference to the general activity of insects. As a rule the moths fly only at night, while some of the beetles are most active at night and others during the day.

Bees and fruit go well together. The bees gather honey from the blossoms and in return fertilize them. The hum of these industrious workers in the orchard foretells rich harvests. Under the trees is a good place for the hives.

POULTRY

Time for Mating.

At this season of the year poultrymen are busily engaged in selecting their breeding birds and mating up their pens. The careful breeder is forehanded in this. He has been closely watching the development of his flock, studying the characteristics of the various individuals, and has long known what birds he will use in his breeding flock this year.

Unfortunately, the great majority of poultry keepers leave all of this work until the time for mating has arrived, and then hurriedly throw a few birds together and hope for the best. This method seldom brings the most satisfactory results. Some good chicks will be produced, but flocks of high average quality—and that is what counts—are secured only by adopting the more careful method.

The selection of the breeders should really begin at the time of hatching, and the process of elimination of inferior individuals should be continued right up to the time the breeding pens are mated up. This careful selection means work, close attention to details, but it pays.

Vigor of constitution, strength, vitality, vim are the most essential characteristics of good breeding birds. And the first eight to 10 weeks of a chick's life afford the best index to its strength. Remember this and plan to weed out the weaklings this season.

First, discard the weak, deformed chicks at time of hatching. Either kill them immediately or else mark them permanently, so that they will surely be sent to market if they survive until they reach a marketable size. This marketing may be done by punching the webs between the toes or removing the first joint of one toe. This causes but slight pain, and such marks will not become obscured. During the growing period mark every chick which fails to make even and satisfactory development; all that seem in the least stunted, are sick at any time or feather poorly. This leaves for future use those individuals which make even, rapid growth, are healthy and quickly put on a good coat of feathers. And these, in turn, stamp their offspring with the same characteristics, which are invaluable to fancier and commercial poultryman alike.

Meat Rations Effective.

The effect of meat rations was tested at the West Virginia experiment station, where one pen of fowls received a ration largely of corn and other starchy grains while another pen was fed partly on meat and green cut bone.

The meat fed birds laid 7,555 eggs, while the grain fed birds laid 3,431, or less than half as many as those receiving the nitrogenous rations. The eggs from the meat fed birds were larger, much firmer, rather better and produced far more vigorous chickens than those of the others. Both lots of fowls remained in a healthy, vigorous condition.

Rhode Island Reds and Leghorns.

"By proper control of incubation, the poultry farmer can arrange to get a steady supply of eggs in the winter months," claims F. S. Jacoby, professor in the new poultry department of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University. "It is not a difficult matter; the farmer needs only to select the proper breeds and see that incubation takes place about six months before the month in which laying is to commence. Thus, a March hatch will begin laying perhaps the latter part of September, an April hatch a month later, and in November, the lowest month for egg production, chicks hatched in May will commence laying."

Prof. Jacoby suggests also that the farmer should select breeds that are not over-sized in body. It takes energy to feed a big body, and this energy might just as well be applied toward egg production. Rhode Island Reds and the Leghorn breeds are the most advisable for egg production.

"Feed your birds regularly. The flock will soon learn to expect their feed at certain hours each day. At the university poultry farm, they will gather around the poultry house doors at a certain hour every afternoon and wait for the distribution of their feed. The average hen is as fond of regular meals as any farmer that ever kept them, and should be given just as much attention."

"There is only one way to tell what your flock is doing," states Prof. Jacoby. "Keep records. In experiments conducted in New York state, with over 5,200 birds, it was found that the cost of production during the winter months for Leghorns was eight cents a dozen, for Rhode Island Reds 15 cents, and for the Plymouth Rock breeds, about 22 cents. Black and White Minorcas according to the records, laid large, white eggs, but fewer of them, and the cost of production ran as high as 34 cents a dozen,—a rather unprofitable season for the farmer."

Prof. Jacoby is not in favor of the "wet mash" system of feeding, unless the farmer is experienced and careful in its feeding. For the average feeder, the "dry mash" system is just as productive and there is less opportunity for neglect. "Keep your stock growing without forcing them," he adds. "Have mature layers, by hatching at the proper periods, and see that they don't put on flesh too fast, or the fat may hinder the laying processes. It is also well to keep the birds of each flock together, and keep the cockerel away from the pens, as they will only worry the pullets and decrease the egg production."

Last year saw a large increase in the number of aviators killed. In 1908 one man was killed; in 1909, four; in 1910, 32; in 1911, 99; in 1912, 152, making a total of 288 in the four years since flying was attempted.

GOOD NATURED AGAIN.

Good Humor Returns With Change to Proper Food.

"For many years I was a constant sufferer from indigestion and nervousness, amounting almost to prostration," writes a Montana man.

"My blood was impoverished, the vision was blurred and weak, with moving spots before my eyes. This was a steady daily condition. I grew ill-tempered and eventually got so nervous I could not keep my books posted, nor handle accounts satisfactorily. I can't describe my sufferings.

"Nothing I ate agreed with me, till one day I happened to notice Grape-Nuts in a grocery store, and bought a package out of curiosity to know what it was.

"I liked the food from the very first, eating it with cream, and now I buy it by the case and use it daily. I soon found that Grape-Nuts food was supplying brain and nerve force as nothing in the drug line ever had done or could do.

"It wasn't long before I was restored to health, comfort and happiness.

"Through the use of Grape-Nuts food my digestion has been restored, my nerves are steady once more, my eyesight is good again, my mental faculties are clear and acute, and I have become so good-natured that my friends are truly astonished at the change. I feel younger and better than I have for 20 years. No amount of money would induce me to surrender what I have gained through the use of Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Low Fares to the Zone of Plenty

Go west **now!** Investigate for yourself. Find out how thousands are winning wealth and independence out in that great prosperous country penetrated by the

Great Northern Railway

$33 from Chicago to many points in Montana. $38 to points in Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia.

Proportionately low fares to all points Northwest. Round trip homeseeker's tickets on sale 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month.

Now is the time to go west! Take advantage of these low fares and find out how the

New Three Year Homestead Law

makes it easy to get 320 or 160 acres of fertile land in three years in Montana and Oregon. The Great Northwest produced many times its share of America's tremendous $10,000,000,000 crops last year. Prospects great for this year! You get your share —

Write NOW for FREE Information

giving details as to low fares, liberal stop-over privileges and FREE illustrated books, giving the most complete information ever compiled about the wonderful opportunities in the Great Northwest for homeseekers. *Address:*

E. C. LEEDY, General Immigration Agent, Great Northern Railway Dept. 75 St. Paul, Minn.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915.

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BUMPER CROP COUPON

E. C. LEEDY, G. I. Agt., Gt. Nor. Bldg., Dept. 75 St. Paul, Minn.
Please send me booklets and all literature relating to opportunities in the Northwest, free.
Name ..... Address .....
I am interested in ..... State or locality. 11s

75c Per 108 Square Feet Buys Best Rubber Surfaced "Ajax" Roofing

Here we show the lowest price ever known for roofing material. This smooth surfaced roofing we are offering is our famous one-ply "Ajax" brand, and, the price includes necessary cement and nails to lay it, and at this remarkably low price.

We Pay The Freight in full to any point east of Kansas and Nebraska and north of Ohio River. We also furnish 2-ply at 90c, 3-ply at $1.05. This "Ajax" roofing is guaranteed to wear as long and give as good service as any Ready Rubber Surfaced Roofing on the market. It is put up in rolls of 108 square feet, and contains 3 or 4 pieces to a roll. *Big value!* We are the world's greatest headquarters for Roofing! Our 40-acre plant is fairly stacked with millions of feet of genuine roofing bargains. Hundreds of thousands of people never think of buying roofing of any kind until they get our prices. It will pay YOU to write for special offers. Samples Free. Write for *free* Roofing Catalog.

Chicago House Wrecking Company, Dept. AC93, Chicago, Ill.

SEED CORN 146 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited stock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cared and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG mailed FREE. A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box 18

WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE.

The book entitled The History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die, will be sent absolutely free by return mail to anyone sending us the names of 7 to 10 of their friends that use Incubators. This book can save you $100 this summer. It describes white diarrhoea or bowel trouble, and tells of a cure.

BOOK ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR THE NAMES.

RAISALL REMEDY CO. BLACKWELL, OKLAHOMA.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and Almanac for 1913 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 1088 Freeport, Ill.

STRONGEST FENCE MADE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO FARM

26-inch Hog Fence.....14c.
41-inch Farm Fence.....21c.
48-inch Poultry Fence...22½c.
80-rod spool Barb Wire, $1.55

Many styles and heights. Our large Free Catalog contains fence information you should have.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 216 Winchester, Ind.

Southern Farm Facts

Land at $10 an acre up

Alfalfa makes 4 to 6 tons per acre; Corn 60 to 100 bu. All hay crops yield heavily. Beef and Pork produced at 3 to 4 cents per lb.—Apples pay $100 to $500 an acre; Truck crops $100 to $400; other yields in proportion.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY Mobile & Ohio R.R. or Ga. So. & Fla. Ry. will help you find a home in this land of opportunity. Booklets and other facts—free.

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MONARCH STEEL STUMP PULLER

Clears 1 to 5 Acres Daily

Get This!

"The Mighty Monarch Steel Stump Puller outwears and outpulls all others 15 years experience has proved it! The *only* stump puller in the world equipped with Genuine "Red Strand" Steel Wire Rope. Send for big catalog. It's worth money to you if have only a few stumps. Act! (92)

ZIMMERMAN STEEL CO., Dept. BP., LONE TREE, IA.

Veterinary Course at Home

$1500 A YEAR and upwards can be made by taking our Veterinary course at home during spare time. Taught in simplest English. Diploma granted. Graduates assisted in getting locations or positions. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

The London Veterinary Correspondence School London, Ontario, Canada

Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had started me in practice and now I am going night and day. Your course has been worth thousands to me, and will be to any man."

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

Make the Horse Glad and Eager for Work

The way to do it is to clip him before you put him at the spring work. Take off his winter coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt. He'll get more good from his feed, look better, rest better and give you better service in every way. The best and most generally used clipper is the

Stewart Ball-Bearing Clipping Machine

HIGH SPEED EASY ACTION

Insist on having the Stewart, the machine that turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil, little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. Get one from your dealer or send $2 and will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money and transportation charges back if not satisfied. PRICE $7.50

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 254 Ontario St., Chicago

Write for complete new catalog of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

Great Horse Story "Kate and Queen"

By Prof. Jesse Beery **Free**

A most wonderful and unheard of book offer. It equals the famous "Black Beauty" in human interest—surpasses it in practicability. "Kate" a victim of poor handling is vividly contrasted with "Queen" who was more fortunate. You sympathize with one—rejoice with the other—even as you sigh for the slum waif and laugh with the child of fortune.

Prof. Beery has skillfully woven into this intensely interesting and true story, many valuable suggestions for handling horses—a result of a lifetime's experience.

SPECIAL FREE OFFER

Prof. Beery desires that every horse owner, trainer, breeder—everyone interested in horses—should read this great story. To make it possible, for a short time he offers every interested horseman a copy FREE. He only asks that ten cents be sent to cover postage, and the names and addresses of five other horse owners. Send U. S. Stamps or coin. If you have even a passing interest in horses—if you own, train or breed them, you will gather from this book a fund of knowledge worth many dollars to you. Send for copy.

FREE With each book we also send **free** a beautiful colored picture of Queen—oil painting effect—suitable for framing.

PROF. JESSE BEERY, Box 532 Pleasant Hill, O.

A WARNING TO MANY

Some Interesting Facts Regarding Health Statistics

Few people realize to what extent their health depends upon the condition of the kidneys.

The physician in nearly all cases of serious illness, makes a chemical analysis of the patient's urine. He knows that unless the kidneys are doing their work properly, the other organs cannot be brought back to health and strength.

When the kidneys are neglected or abused in any way, serious results are sure to follow. According to health statistics, Bright's disease, which is really an advanced form of kidney trouble, caused nearly ten thousand deaths in 1910, in the state of New York alone. Therefore it behooves us to pay more attention to the health of these most important organs.

An ideal herbal compound that has had remarkable success as a kidney remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy.

The mild and healing influence of this preparation is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of cures.

If you feel that your kidneys require attention and wish a sample bottle, write to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Mention this paper and they will gladly forward it to you absolutely free by mail.

Swamp-Root is sold by every druggist in bottles of two sizes—50c and $1.

IN TWO BIG RIVAL SHOWS

Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists to Perform.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Saturday evening following the formal entry into Washington of "General" Rosalie Jones and her "army" of "hikers" from New York, rival demonstrations will be made by the suffragists and anti-suffragists of the capital. The suffragists have planned a large banquet and similar affairs will be held by the "antis."

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, of New York, president of the association opposed to women's suffrage, arrived here today and assumed general direction of the anti-suffrage celebration. With Miss Minnie Bronson, the general secretary, she began the work of arranging the demonstration on Saturday night. Miss Bronson said that an effort will be made to have a large number of leading women come from New York for the affair. Speakers of national repute will be asked to address the gathering.

CASTELLANE MAY WED AGAIN

Rome, Feb. 24.—Count Boni de Castellane was the guest of honor at several smart luncheons and dinners during the week. It is rumored that if he succeeds in having his marriage with Anna Gould annulled by the Apostolic Signatura Tribunal of the vatican he will marry Betka, the daughter of Prince and Princess Radziwill, who recently had an audience with the pope, and pleaded his cause.

The New Jersey man who went to sleep in a stall occupied by a mule is doing as well as could be expected.

WOULD RETURN TO OLD COMPETITION

Commissioner of Corporations Says Regulated Monopoly Will Not Do.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Luther Conant, Jr., commissioner of corporations, today came out in opposition to the much discussed proposition for toleration of monopolies under governmental regulation and urged the continuation of the policy which permits competition among the industries of the United States.

In his annual report to Secretary Nagel, made public today, the commissioner says that recent decisions under the Sherman anti-trust act have demonstrated that the statute is effective to reach consolidations which so cross the border line of monopolistic control as to be detrimental to the public interest.

Trust Men Favor Regulation.

"It is remarkable," he added, "that after years of effort to maintain the vital principle of the Sherman anti-trust act the first real success in this direction, so far as industrial combinations are concerned, should be accompanied by a rather widespread demand for the practical abandonment of that principle and the substitution therefor of regulated monopoly. It should not escape notice that among the foremost advocates of such regulated monopoly are the representatives of some of the most powerful consolidations of the time."

Sees Loss of Freedom.

The creation of a proposed trade commission with powers of regulation over private corporations similar to those exercised by the interstate commerce commission would mean, the commissioner declares, "the substitution of a marked degree of paternalism for that freedom of individual action under which, despite admittedly flagrant abuses, the country has attained an almost unparalleled prosperity."

The commissioner adds that even in connection with railroads, where competition has been virtually destroyed, "as in the case of certain New England railroads, the results have proved exceedingly unsatisfactory from the pulbic standpoint." Says Mr. Conrad Conant:

"Up to the present time the idea of a trade commission has been in the main associated with regulation rather than with maintenance of competition. Indeed, any proposal for a trade commission with substantially the same jurisdiction over private business corporations as is now given to the interstate commerce commission over common carriers is in large measure a proposition for the abandonment of competition and for the acceptance of concentration and combination on the ground that regulation will sufficiently protect the public welfare."

BULGARIA ACCEPTS MEDIATION

Will Let Powers Decide Boundary Dispute With Roumania.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 24.—Bulgaria today accepted the offer of mediation made by representatives of the powers in the boundary dispute between Bulgaria and Roumania.

ECZEMA BROKE OUT IN PIMPLES

On Face, Arms and Parts of Body. Itching and Burning Intense. Scratching Disfigured Face. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

336 30th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—"I was cured of eczema by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. My face and arms and other parts of my body were affected. The way it broke out was in pimples, then it became a rash. The itching and burning were so intense that they made me scratch and disfigure my face. My clothing that was close to my body was very irritating. It kept me from getting my sleep.

"I used several remedies which were of no success. I suffered a year or more with eczema, then I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It was several times I used them and then they relieved that itching. I continued my treatment and now I have no trouble whatsoever. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me completely." (Signed) Miss Alice Martens, Aug. 8, 1912.

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores. Sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

ARREST HER FOR BOMB JOB

Police Hold Emmeline Pankhurst for Lloyd-George Affair.

London, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was arrested today in connection with the destruction of the country residence of David Lloyd George by a bomb explosion last week.

Her arrest resulted from her declaration at a public meeting that she had conspired with and incited her followers to carry out the outrage.

CARMEN SYLVA UNDER KNIFE

Surgeon Removes Cataract From Eye of Elizabeth, Poet Queen.

Bucharest, Feb. 24.—The German surgeon, Prof. Landolt, performed an operation on Queen Elizabeth of Roumania (Carmen Sylva, the poet) yesterday for a cataract of the eye.

WILSON CALLS EXTRA SESSION FOR APRIL 1

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 24.—President-elect Wilson announced that the extra session of congress would be convened on Tuesday, April 1.

The governor declared that he had arrived at this decision as a result of a letter received today from Representative Underwood the Democratic house leader.

"I have waited," said Mr. Wilson, to learn just what the state of preparedness congress was in for the business of the new session."

OFFERED $20,000 TO FREE THAW

Superintendent of Matteawan Tells of Attempt Made to Release Murderer.

Albany, Febb. 22.—A bribe of $20,000 to release Harry K. Thaw from the Matteawan state hospital for the criminal insane was offered to Dr. oJhn R. Russell, superintendent of the institution, last November according to his own testimony yesterday before the Sulzer committee of inquiry.

This was the result of a charge that William F. Clark, a friend of Governor Sulzer and secretary of the probe committee, had tried to influence Dr. Russell and Dr. James May, president of the state hospital committee, to give Harry Thaw his freedom, using Goevrnor Sulzer's name to that end.

Thaw can only be released on a supreme court order or through a certificate signed by Dr. Russell that he has recovered his mental balance.

Sought Recovery Finding.

It is for this certificate of recovery which Dr. Russell said an attempt was made to bribe him.

Governor Sulzer said last night that Dr. May saw him a week or 10 days ago and said that Clark had been endeavoring to get Dr. May to use his influence toward Thaw's release. The governor told Dr. May that no one was authorized to use his name in connection with the Thaw case and then sent for Clark.

"Mr. Clark denied that he had been using my name in connection with the Thaw case," said the governor, "and I let it go at that."

When Governor Sulzer's attention was called to the fact that Dr. Russell could not remember the name of the lawyer who attempted to bribe him, he said:

"Dr. Russell ought to be compelled to disclose the name."

Allege Bribe Given.

John D. Delaney, member of the probe committee, and Clark stated that a New York city lawyer had $25,000 to give Dr. Russell and that $20,000 had been given to Dr. Russell upon condition that Thaw would be released before the end of December, last.

The story goes on that when Governor Sulzer assumed office in January Thaw had not been released and that Dr. Russell returned $11,000 to the Thaws through Detective Hoffman, of Poughkeepsie, according to Clark. As nearly as could be learned last night, neither Clark nor the members of the probe committee yet know the name of the New York lawyer who is alleged to have represented the Thaw family in this transaction.

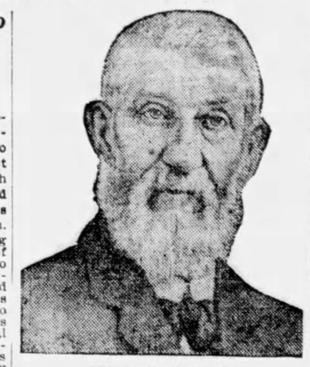
Used Governor's Name.

Dr. Russell testified that a private detective from the Thaw family, Hoffman, informed him that he would be called to Albany, that Governor Sulzer wanted Thaw released. The detective also told him he would be told this by Clark and Dr. May would present him with the order of release signed by the governor.

Upon reporting at Albany, it was alleged, Clark told Dr. Russell that Dr. May had seen the governor, who wanted Thaw discharged.

Bowels Get Weak As Age Advances

The First Necessity is to Keep the Bowels Gently Open With a Mild Laxative Tonic



MR. O. P. MILLER.

Healthy old age is so absolutely dependent upon the condition of the bowels that great care should be taken to see that they act regularly. The fact is that as age advances the stomach muscles become weak and inactive and the liver does not store up the juices that are necessary to prompt digestion.

Some help can be obtained by eating easily digested foods and by plenty of exercise, but this latter is irksome to most elderly people. One thing is certain, that a state of constipation should always be avoided as it is dangerous to life and health. The best plan is to take a mild laxative as often as is deemed necessary. But with equal certainty it is suggested that cathartics, purgatives, physics, salts and pills be avoided, as they do but temporary good and so harsh as to be a shock to a delicate system.

A much better plan, and one that thousands of elderly people are following, is to take a gentle laxative-tonic like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which acts as nearly like nature as is possible. In fact, the tendency of this remedy is to strengthen the stomach and bowel muscles and so train them to act naturally again, when medicines of all kinds can usually be dispensed with. This is the opinion of many people of different ages, among them Mr. O. P. Miller, Baroda, Mich., who writes: "I am 80 years old and have been constipated for many years. Since receiving your sample bottle I have procured two 50c bottles and find that it is the best remedy I ever used and does just what you claim for it to the very letter. I can not recommend it too highly."

A bottle can be bought of any druggist at fifty cents or one dollar. People usually buy the fifty cent size first, and then, having convinced themselves of its merits they buy the dollar size, which is more economical. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded. Any elderly person can follow these suggestions with safety and the assurance of good results.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

REPRESS WOMEN, CLAMORS ENGLAND

Public Demand for Drastic Course May Force Government to Act.

London, Feb. 24.—"Where's McKenna?" asked The Pall Mall Gazaette in big type Saturday afternoon, almost at the very moment the Home Secretary was having an audience with the king in Buckingham palace.

When the news reached the newspaper office, the question was changed into "What's McKenna Doing?"

What exactly Mr. McKenna is going to do is his own or the cabinet's secret, but the public are beginning to cry out so vehemently for measures of repression of the Suffragettes that the government is likely to be forced to take action.

Meanwhile, West End business firms are arranging to seek legal redress on their own account for the window smashing to which they have been subjected. The big houses being unable to get the home office to do anything have agreed to take an independent course. On the advice of counsel test cases will soon be heard in the high courts.

Two firms are taking the first steps. One, an important house, is bringing suit against Pethick Lawrence, recently treasurer of the Women's Social Political Union, and the other firm is taking a separate action against Mrs. Pankhurst. The cases were Saturday listed for trial by a special jury before a high court's judge. The outcome will be watched with keen interest by the London West End business world which is enduring the Suffragist reign of terror.

The identity of the unknown persons who have been paying the fines of the Suffragette hunger-strikers, thus preventing them from posing as martyrs, has been a matter of considerable speculation. It is now stated on good authority that in the case of Mrs. Despard, if not also of Sylvia Pankhurst, the fine was paid by none other than David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer.

Ghent, Belgium, is built upon 26 islands, which are connected with each other by 30 bridges. The city has 300 streets and more than 30 public squares.

He Comes Up Smiling

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Bartlett drew a sigh of relief and started after Alphonse for the shed beside the barn. The Watermelon had not had time to walk to the village and back, besides telegraphing. Bartlett paused and glanced over his shoulder.

"Aren't you coming?"

"No," said the Watermelon. "I ain't bugs about the gasoline buggies."

Bartlett walked on, shrewdly guessing that the languid youth was waiting for Billy. Her charms, it seemed, had not grown any less effective. He decided that he would not try to get in touch with his broker. He could trust him to take care of the city and of the business if Batchelor were to be eliminated until the following Sunday. Batchelor was an ordinary youth and if Billy's charms were not enough to hold him, finding himself an equal and on friendly footing with people in what his policeman father and washerwoman mother reverently called "society," would probably turn his otherwise level head completely. Bartlett admitted to himself, as he gazed abstractedly at the shining cars, that the young man had not appeared visibly impressed either by himself or the general. But Batchelor was clever and would hide his elation.

The Watermelon's slow drawl at last aroused him.

"Cut it," said the Watermelon. "The cops are coming."

One of New York's leading citizens, bank president and corporation director, felt a slow, cold, clammy chill creeping up his spinal column. His first instinctive desire, like that of the small boy caught robbing an apple orchard, was to hide. Last night was one of those unfortunate occurrences it were best to pass over in silence. He turned and glanced at the house. The place looked deserted in the morning sunshine. The blinds were drawn, the doors shut. The general and the girls apparently still slept, and no country variety of New York's "finest" with warrant and shotgun could be seen approaching. Alphonse looked up from the car and gazed a moment at the house with the scornful indifference for the law and its minions of the confirmed joyrider.

"I do not see any one," said Bartlett with calm dignity.

"They are creeping up on us," said the Watermelon cheerfully. "Trust the rube to do the thing up in style. Three men came along. They stopped down by the gate and talked, pointing up here, then one ran on to the village to get help, I suppose, and the other two are waiting down there."

"I will go and explain that it was a mistake," said Bartlett.

"Now, don't do that," adjured the Watermelon. It was just possible that the police had already picked up his trail and he preferred the chance of escaping in a car to stealing away by himself, through the woods, a tramp again, leaving behind him Billy and a week of fun. "Alphonse can bring up the cars and we can slip away before the re-enforcements come. See?"

"I will explain that it was a mistake—"

"Mistakes," said the Watermelon coldly, "aren't on the cards in school and the law. Come up to the house and see the others first, anyway."

"One can afford mistakes as well as any other luxury," said Bartlett. "Money is all the fellows want."

"Let's talk it over first with the others, anyway," urged the Watermelon, feeling that it might be that money was not all they wanted.

They found the general and the girls in the kitchen putting it in order.

"Certainly," said the general with the calmness of one immune from the law. "We will explain."

"What?" asked Henrietta, as she drew shut the basket lid and slipped in the catch.

"Father used to say that if what you've done makes a fight, explanations will only make another," said the Watermelon. While he had the time he realized that he should slip away, but there was a chance that the police, finding their youthful quarry in the society of a general and a reputable and wealthy citizen of New York, could be impressed with the belief that they had made a mistake, and the Watermelon was always ready to take chances. Still, there was no need of running needless risk, and if he could persuade them all to escape with him in the cars, he would do it.

Henrietta nodded. Billy was for instant flight. "We might as well," she explained lucidly, eying her father questioningly.

"Not at all," said Bartlett. "Money is all they want."

"An explanation," said the general, "will be sufficient. We do not want any tampering with the law." He picked up his hat and started for the door as he would sally forth and demand the surrender of a beaten foe.

"But, father," Henrietta's clear voice made him pause, "what can we explain?" She pushed back her auto veil and gazed from one to the other in gentle deprecation. "How we got in? But they wouldn't want us to explain that. You see, they can surmise that."

The general came back to the table. A little firmness, tempered with a lucid explanation in words of one syllable had always been his method in dealing with the weaker sex. "My dear Henrietta, we can explain why we are here."

"Why are we?" asked Henrietta meekly.

"Why are we?" demanded the general. "Because we took it for the house of a very old and dear friend."

"But as soon as we entered, father, we knew our mistake."

"Henrietta," said the general, "I can not argue with you."

"No, father," agreed Henrietta. "But when we found out our mistake, why didn't we leave?"

"I can not argue with you, Henrietta," repeated the general.

"Money," said Bartlett, "is all they want. They always fine all motorists for breaking speed laws. It becomes a sort of habit with them."

"This ain't breaking the speed laws," warned the Watermelon. "This is house breaking."

"Sir," demanded the general, "do you accuse me, me, of house-breaking?"

"The whole damn family," said the Watermelon bruskly. He wanted to slip away quietly, whether the men at the gate were waiting for him alone or for all of them, having a tramp's dislike for anything that smacked of a possibility of falling into the hands of the law. "This is some different from speed-breaking," he added gloomily.

"This is preposterous!" cried the general. "That I, I should be arrested! Why, I refuse to be. No one has a right to arrest me."

"If you break into another person's house, father—" began Henrietta.

"But, Henrietta, I am not a housebreaker. I deny the charge."

"We all are," said Henrietta, "That is all I can see to it."

"Money—" began Bartlett, the refrain of his life. He felt he could not be arrested and haled before a magistrate, even such an humble one as a country justice of the peace. His whole scheme would be ruined. Batchelor would probably want to return to the city as soon as he could bail himself out, and not care to have anything more to do with motor trips run on similar lines.

"No," snapped the general, "we will gave no graft."

"Graft," sputtered Bartlett. "Who suggested graft? A wise manipulation of the financial end of a difficulty will more often save you than not. There is no graft in paying for a night's lodging."

"Under the present circumstances, paying for a night's lodging is graft," declared the general.

"It's graft, then, or prison," snapped Bartlett.

"Prison," said the general heroically.

"Prison is foolish," said Billy, "when one has a motor-car and can get away."

"Besides," said Bartlett, "graft is not dishonest for the man who gives the bribe."

"It ain't," agreed the Watermelon "if the man has money enough to give publicly to some college or institution."

Henrietta drew on her gloves. "I think you are all cynics," said she. "Graft is dishonest."

"Why?" asked Bartlett, turning to her. "Why, Henrietta?"

"Because," said Henrietta firmly.

"The only dishonor is playing on another man's weakness, using that for your own ends. If I know a man has a price, am I dishonest to take advantage of the knowledge? No, certainly not. The dishonor is in him who has a price, whose dirty little soul cares so much for money that he lets his manhood go at so much in dollars and cents, like merchandise."

"Ah," cried Henrietta with quick sympathy for the tempted. "Poverty is so terrible and money such a temptation. It doesn't seem to be fighting fair to take advantage of it."

"Father used to say that it would take the constitution of an ostrich, the empty head of a fool and the nerve of a prize-fighter to stand poverty," said the Watermelon, thinking of those days when there were eight children and no money.

"I think," said Billy, as one propounding a wholly original suggestion, "that we should go at once."

"If we have done wrong," said the general, "we should suffer for it. We should not attempt to evade the consequences of our acts."

There was a heavy step on the porch without. The general turned pale. Bartlett reached for his pocketbook and Billy leaned weakly against the knobby end of the haircloth sofa. Only Henrietta and the Watermelon were quite calm, the latter with the calmness of desperation, the former, of despair.

To be Continued.

Justice's Daughter His Assistant.

Melbourne Age.

Miss Isaacs, daughter of Justice Isaacs, is the first woman to appear in an official capacity in a court in Australia. Last week Miss Isaacs took her seat in the high court of Australia as her father's assistant.

She received many favorable comments from the newspapers on the quiet dignity with which she empanelled the jury. She is said to be an unusually brilliant speaker and to have stood at the head of her class both in the law school and at college.

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6116—Ladies' Three-Gored Skirt.

In this design we have a charming skirt for costume development. The model is cut in three gores and has the closing at the right side of the front. Either the empire or regulation waistline may be used. Charmeuse, silk, satin or voile will develop the model delightfully.

The pattern, 6116, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 in. waist measure. Medium size requires 4⅛ yds. of 27 or 36 in. material, or 2⅞ yards of goods 44 or 54 inches wide.

6123—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Here is a pretty shirt waist model and one of the newest designs in this popular garment. The waist may be made with long or short sleeves and have turn-over collar of contrasting material. Linen, madras, piqua or silk may be used.

The pattern, No. 6123, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 2 1-2 yards of 36-inch material and 3-4 of a yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

5292—Ladies' Work Apron.

For kitchen or studio work a large apron that completely protects the dress is necessary. Here is a good design for such a garment. It is made in princess style and has two large pockets. The apron fastens on the shoulders. Gingham is the best material to use.

The pattern, No. 5292, is cut in sizes from 32, 36, 40 and 44-in. bust measure. To make the apron in the medium size will require 4¾ yards of 27-inch material.

6110.—Children's Apron.

This dainty little apron is made to be slipped on over the head and may be fashioned of gingham, percale or chambray. It is a new design in children's aprons and is very simple to make.

The pattern, 6110, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size will require 1⅞ yards of 27 or 36 inch material.

6105.—Ladies' Apron.

A splendid apron design is here offered and one that any woman can finish in a few hours. The pattern includes separate sleeves. The apron may be made of gingham, percale, chambray or sateen and is a good looking as well as a serviceable model.

The pattern, 6105, is cut in sizes 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5 yards of 27 inch material or 4⅜ yards of goods 36 inches wide.

This stylish frock closes at the front and may have long or short sleeves. The three-gored skirt may be made with Empire or regulation waistline. The dress is splendid for general wear and may be developed in serge, cashmere, mohair or cheviot.

The pattern, 6104, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5 yards of 36 inch material.

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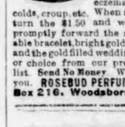

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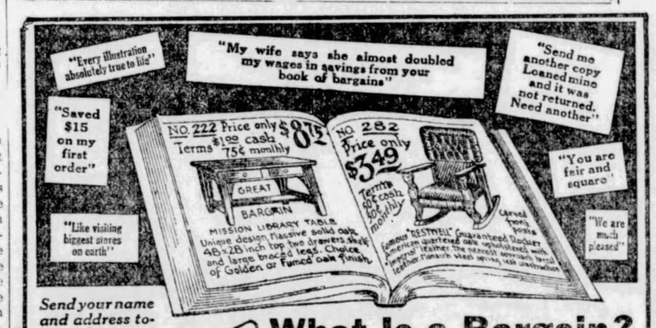
CASTRO GOES TO CUBA

Just for Pleasure, He Says —He'll Return.

New York, Feb. 22.—General Castro, zuela, left New York sudenly today for Cuba on the Ward liner Saratoga. He said there was nothing secret about his trip, but was merely for pleasure, and that he would return to New York some time in March.

The general said he felt confident that he would defeat the government in its appeal to the supreme court from the federal district court decision allowing him to enter this morning.



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A Public Defender.

Oklahoma has taken an interesting step in creating the office of public defender, whose duties it shall be to lend aid to those who are unable through lack of money to obtain justice for themselves in the courts. The need for such an office arose in the common situation of a wealthy corporation subduing adversaries into submission by bringing suit against them and carrying the case from court to court, finally gaining their ends y exbhausting the adversaries' funds.

Rats Have Endurance.

Government experiments show that rats can live an indefinite time without water. Three of the animals were put on a diet consisting of bread, meat and cheese, but no water, and all were alive and well 60 days after the experiment was begun. On the 50th day one was given an opportunity to drink, but made no attempt to do so. When kept without food, but with water, one rat lived three days, and of six rats deprived of both food and water all died within periods ranging from two to five days.

Black Opals.

Black opals are commonly the result of artificial coloring, but true black opals have been mined in a small district at the head of the River Darling in northern New South Wales, during the last nine years. The output was at first very small, but for a few years amounted to 30,000 to 40,000 per annum. At present, according to a consular report from Adelaide, they have become extremely rare, hardly any having been found during the last nine months.

Porcelain Service Is Costly.

Scientific American.

At an exhibition of works of art at present being held in St. Petersburg there may be seen a set of porcelain dishes which is considered the most costly in the world. It consists of 36 hand colored plates. This set has an estimated value of 36,000 rubles ($18,540), a single plate therefore, being worth 1,000 rubles $515). It is the property of Count Orloff-Davidoff.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

The flea is positive proof that the little things count in this world.

No English suffragette has risen to claim credit for sinking the Titanic.

We must all thank February for the beautiful purple mornings she gives us.

We are convinced that it was Providence which limited February to 28 days.

A two-thousand word inaugural address is long enough for anybody to read.

Liberty, in the language of a Mexican, means the right to shoot as you please.

One couldn't imagine a much milder punishment than being exiled from Mexico.

Since the last election fewer people are speaking of him as "Uncle Joe Cannon."

Too many people pray for the other fellow when they ought to pray for themselves.

Mars may be inhabited, as another scientist says, but what good is she as a neighbor?

Taking the world as you find it is all right for those who find enough of it loose to take.

It is a fair bet that former President Diaz never thought that his nephew had it in him.

Working 18 hours a day may be all right for Thomas A. Edison. He is working for himself.

You can never say the world is dull so long as there is the language of art critics to laugh at.

Bill to regulate fish licenses could do a great work by regulating the licenses to tell fish stories.

Cuba considerately retires to the back of the stage while her old friend Mexico shows what she can do.

Discovery of the North or South Pole is always interesting to the man who is cuddled up to the country store.

"There are nearly 9,000,000 telephones in use in this country." But think of the gas meters that are always busy.

It has been suggested that it took a Harvard professor to invent something as needless as a substitute for sleep.

A Harvard professor hasn't slept for twenty years. We seem dimly to recall remarks about beds in Boston.

New York gunmen killed the wrong man the other day. Getting almost as careless as the lynchers in the south.

London suffragettes haven't attacked the tea houses yet. There'll be the last sacrilege; the fall of England's last bulwark!

"Senator Clark wants to change election day from Tuesday to Monday." Just as if there is not enough happening on Monday as it is.

Hats are to be smaller, says the fashion guide. Should say they must be if they're to send them by parcel post. There's a seventy-two inch limit there.

Ball and powder are no respecter of persons in Mexico, that is, unless there is about eight feet of wall between the person and the enthusiastic artillerists.

Woodrow Wilson prefers a situation in which the country will be thrilled when he speaks. We have seen frenzied automobilists who felt the same way.

Germs have been found in the finger bowls of fashionable restaurants. Oh, well, why be captious? The finger-bowl is the only thing the fashionable restaurants don't charge extra for.

IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following paragraph, taken from the "Nation," of London, helps us toward an understanding of the state of affairs in Constantinople:

The Young Turks found some difficulty in constituting their ministry after Thursday's coup de main. It is necessary to have a respectable and experienced personality as foreign minister. The portfolio was offered to the Armenian Nouradunghian Effendi, but he could not forget that his would-be colleagues had given him a caning when they shot Nazim Bey. Most of the ambassadors were invited, but refused and ultimately the post has gone to the Egyptian Prince Said Halim. The fuller narratives of the coup de main make it clear that there was no popular demonstration. Fifty conspirators rushed the Porte, and the guard had been "squared" in advance. Two streets away no one cared what was happening and the wires were prudently cut. Nazim Pasha alone might have organized resistance, and he was quite deliberately shot and stabbed.

The subsequent stabbing of the leader of the Young Turks indicates that the example of political action through assassination was not lost on the opposition. Also it involves more trouble than it is worth to try to decide between the Young Turks and the Old Guard as the rightful claimants upon sympathy.

INTERVENTION

Many of the civil conflicts of the minor republics are less wars between political factions than wars between commercial houses. When the Central American grows hungry for the power and loot of public office he first consults, not his friends and his party, but the agents of foreign trading concerns and the representatives of steamship companies who, in exchange for pledges of fat concessions, are willing to supply the requisites of revolution—a cargo or two of arms and ammunition.

Before any step toward intervention is taken in Mexico, there should be a thorough understanding as to who and what are behind the Mexican revolutionary parties. It would be better and cheaper to deal with the foreign promotors of the campaign against Madero, if there are such, than to send an army into the field at a cost of $1,000,000 a day. The state department has ways of learning these things. It would be committing a heinous crime if it permitted a single American soldier to risk his life in a battle for some sordid and conscienceless commercial firm.

Only as a desperate expedient in the cause of humanitarianism should intervention be undertaken at all. Not one step should be made if there is the least suspicion that commercialism is even remotely concerned in the Diaz insurrection.

SUPREME COURT DODGES EGGS.

"When is an egg no longer an egg, but a chicken embryo," now is to be classed with: "How old is Ann;" "What will cure tuberculosis;" "Will Teddy run again," and similar unanswerable but pertinent and pernicious queries with which the world is grappling.

The supreme court of the United States has met its Waterloo in the egg. Likewise Dr. G. W. Stiles, bacteria expert of the bureau of chemistry. Neither institution nor expert is able to designate the date when an egg ceases to be an egg and becomes prospective poultry, too realistically fowl to be served at the breakfast table.

In a report of the high court, just handed down, the perplexing question concerning the questionable egg is sidestepped most adroitly by that august body. After long deliberations, extensive considerations, minute and stout-hearted examination, the court decided—what? That it had no jurisdiction in the specific case of eggs!

The egg case before the supreme court has been watched with considerable apprehension and hope by boarding-house landladies and a long-suffering and not particularly discriminating public. Since neither bacteriologists nor the supreme court of the United States can diagnose the egg, who but the landlady who serves it shall say whether it be psuedo-fresh or so fresh it is impudent? By failure of the supreme court to return a final finding it would seem that the individual taste must direct consumption or rejection. And since different tastes differ deviously, the question of the questionable egg remains a national problem, growing in perplexity as it grows in age.

A SOUTHERN SPORT.

Down in Texas it is one of the winter sports to go forth with guns and shoot robins. Grown men tramp over field and marsh and pepper away at whatsoever life they see, slaughtering song birds with no more compunction than a housewife swats typhoid flies, gather them up and take them home to make the meagre little bodies into bird pies.

A Texas farmer has written to a member of Congress: "The slaughter of robins during extreme cold weather when driven to this country for feed and shelter, is beyond computation. People of the Middle and New England states may conclude that the robins have gone elsewhere when it is noticed that they are not building nests as of yore or that so few have been seen. The cause is that they have been slaughtered in the south during the winter."

If no robin comes searching your lawn for worms this spring or if you do not see him following furrows and picking up the grubs and beetles the plow has turned up you may know that "sport" has been good in Texas this season. Happily both for the robin and for the honor of the state of Texas Uncle Sam is about to make himself guardian of the migrating birds. They are worth too much to us alive to permit their extinction.

DR. FRIEDMANN'S TROUBLES.

We must confess that we cannot follow the reasoning of the medical mind which argues that because Dr. Friedmann chooses not to make the world a gift of his tuberculosis cure it necessarily follows that Dr. Friedmann is a quack. It is like saying that because Smith & Robinson's method of washing shirts and collars is a secret process, these gentlemen cannot possibly makes shirts and collars clean.

We can see, though, that the medical profession has just cause to complain of Dr. Friedmann. The profession prides itself upon the humanitarian impulses which have caused it to work for public policies threatening with time to take the bread from the practitioner's mouth. To its credit are such great works as the conquest of yellow fever, the cleansing of disease-cursed Panama, the staying of invasions of Asiatic cholera and bubonic plague, the martyrdom of researchers into the origin of disease. A Berlin correspondent tells of an interview with Dr. Friendmann, in which deliberate calculation was made of the price which should be demanded for the cure. The doctor has a perfect right to expect rewards, if it is really true that he has a cure for tuberculosis, but also the medical profession has a right to expect that the high example of great physicians, the commands of the schools and the code of ethics attached to the practice of medicine should be followed.

Only by a grotesque distortion of logic can it be said that Dr. Friedmann's actions prove his claims false. Yet by those actions Dr. Friedmann has sacrificed the respect of his fellows. Should it be disclosed soon that the doctor really has no cure, he is in a position, made by himself, which will bring down upon him a deluge of dishonor.

HEWING AT THE BUSINESS JUNGLE.

Under the urgency of the President-elect the state of New Jersey takes up the dififcult task of promoting competition in business and, at the same time, preventing the natural outcome of competition—the ruin of the weaker competitors. The trust will be frowned upon. It will have no recognition in the bureau of incorporation. Unless the mark is toed, the trust will be hauled before the bar of justice and be punished for its sins.

"Those who would engage in the heartless practices of ruining rivals and filching from the pockets of the people more than they ought reasonably to demand," Mr. Wilson says, "will have cause to regret the enactment of these measures."

It is to be gathered that business men must compete, but they must not compete too much. There must be a line beyond which they must not go, possibly as well in the matter of expansion as in the methods employed in getting trade. In these laws just passed they must read a code of behavior to the public and toward rivals. And they must also read the direction that any arrangement with rivals, any lessening of the struggle of competition, will not be tolerated.

The business men of New Jersey and all others who do business in that state have their work cut out for them.

The exceeding intricacy of the trust question will not be made simple without trial and experiment, without venture here and inconsistencies there. We are in a great forest where paths are few and dim. Every attempt, such as this one in New Jersey, to find the true way out ought to be encouraged, though anyone can see it is no more than an experimental slashing at the brambles. Some day the trail to the open places will be come upon.

AN UNKINDNESS DONE WASHINGTON.

One of George Washington's biographers had not only a decided taste for anecdotes. He had also a good deal of skill in composing them.

The aim of the anecdotes, soldered as it were upon the memory of the father of his country, was wholly worthy. The biographer wished to make Washington the pattern of all virtue, the example of all good things, the model which would spur the young idea into ways that would make him the admired of all mothers and fathers, even if the hated and despised of all his fellow playmates. The work was done too well. The vaccine took to well. Washington was made insipid, unnatural, cold and distant and so superior and patronizing that even a social climber would have fled his presence in disgust.

As a matter of truth, Washington was quite human. He'd a temper that could make him act as unjustly as any other bad tempered man acts. And after the fit was over he was just as remorseful. He was particular about collecting what he thought due him, even though the thing due was trifling in character and amount. Upon the other hand he could be quite too generous for his own good if his pride or his interest in some particular public policy or doctrine were touched. He ruled his Virginia property like an overlord and in turn was ruled by the women of his household.

Instead of being the cold-lipped, standoffish aristocrat he was painted and described and anecdoted about, Washington was such a man as you might expect to be made by much experience with his world, more rough than refined, more driving than yielding, more prone to have a preference for the whispered anecdote than for that kind his ridiculous though well-meaning biographer devised for his further glory.

HEALTH OF BUSINESS MEN.

The business men of Europe are supposed to be more leisurely in their ways than American business men, more careful of their health and less given to expenditure of nervous energy. Yet from the proceedings of the Incorporated Institute of Hygiene, of London, which held a conference on the subject of the business man's health, it would seem that there is little difference between the American man of commerce and his fellow in Europe.

At this conference it was brought out that working under high tension is almost a universal habit—or vice—with business men. They nearly all of them have a disinclination to take proper exercise. They eat too much and many drink too much. One of the effects of this unnatural life is that weaknesses are transmitted to offspring. Some experts said it was noticeable that nervous ailments, a tendency toward which had been inherited, appeared more aggravated, more intense, far more difficult to treat in such cases than where the patient sprang from stock which had not followed business occupations.

Nature is sometimes slow in collecting payment for defiance of her rules. But it is an old story that she seldom lets the debt be outlawed. The price of "business rush" is high. There is no getting around that. The curse of it is that the business man who burns up his nervous energy too fast involves a lot of innocent victims in his extravagances.

Three-Piece Lace Bed Sets AND Nottingham Lace Curtains

Special Notice to Subscribers Whose Time Expires Next Month.

We have just mailed to all of our subscribers whose time expires during the month of March, our special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs. Our new premium—Three-Piece Lace Bed Sets, description of which appears in another location on this page, is meeting with great favor among our readers. We will continue our Nottingham lace curtain offer indefinitely as this premium is growing more popular every year.

It affords us great pleasure to state that over 95 per cent of our subscribers whose time expired during January and February have renewed for the coming year and that a greater number than ever took advantage of our propositions Nos. 3 and 4—sending us clubs of ten and twenty names.

We feel absolutely certain that the same will be true regarding March renewals and of the great many old subscribers who sent us clubs of four last year, we partticularly wish to impress upon you how very easy it will be to make your club ten or twenty names.

The Weekly Blade is unquestionably the best family newspaper published in America and is known and valued everywhere newspapers are read. Over 240,000 families throughout the United States are readers of the Weekly Blade, (estimating over 1,000,000 readers weekly)—surely a Great National Family.

We particularly wish to call your attention to the fact that it is very important that all who receive our March proposition give attention to their renewal before April 1, because when a name is dropped from our list, the address is entirely lost to us, and we are therefore unable to make the offer again.

TROOP-MOVING.

When war was declared against Spain, a detachment of troops at a western post was ordered to move at once. People along the line over which the soldiers would have to travel read the news and hastened through their evening meals that they might be down to the station when the troops came through. No military trains moved that night, nor the next day, not for ten day after. It took that long to make even a start for the front.

The contrast between the army of pre-Cuban campaign days and the army of today could not be better shown than in this matter of military transportation. Within a few hours after Washington sent word that preparations be made for an expedition to Mexico the soldiers in a half-dozen posts were in service clothes, had their equipment packed, had drawn ninety rounds each of ammunition and had tucked emergency rations away in their haversacks. Upon a half-hour's notice now, these soldiers will be boarding their trains.

It used to be called the "art of war." It is more nearly a "science of war" now.

DAYLIGHT TO THE COAST.

The speed of a train, rather than the interest a train can provide, has become the first requisite of American travelers. Almost all travel merely to get from one place to another. The panorama of the windows bore them. They are entertained but little by the changing aspects of scenery, the sight of farmers in the field, of workmen in the factories. The signboards make no human appeal, but seem only blemishes. There is nothing humorous or touching in the faces of the Italian section hands, victims of the quest for fortune, drawn up by the ditchside and plainly grateful of the respite the racing train gives them.

Yet, it seems, there are enough travelers in this country who enjoy sight-seeing to move a western railroad to experiment with a train which will run only in daylight. The Chicago & Northwestern company has scheduled a train from Chicago to San Francisco, the running time of which will be in the hours between breakfast and dusk. The traveler who wishes to see all the country from lakes to coast can do so. The unwearying sight-seer will have a feast that even the old-time stage coach companies made no attempts to spread.

There is another pleasant feature about this experiment. Perhaps it marks the beginning of the end of railroad speed madness.

NOT TO BE TAKING SERIOUSLY.

There are undoubtedly many Socialists who still read their Karl Marx faithfully and look upon the communistic rules the master Socialist laid down as good political philosophy. But Socialism has all but passed out of its philosophical stage. The Socialists have winged their way close to the flame of office-holding. They are no longer the bearers of banners, but are the drum-beaters for votes. Their orators no longer say, "We build for the future," but "enlarge the party." Instead of boasting that they alone have a definite constructive policy, as they did a few years since, the Socialists direct their representative on the public payroll to oppose everything the other fellows are for.

At this stage of the "intellectual bankrupty" of Socialism, one Edward Silvin, of California, has gathered together the views of "leading men and women" who are opposed to the Socialistic doctrines. The pamphlet serves about the same useful end as beating a grave. It is like going through the process of wrecking a building after the tenants have already blown it up with dynamite of their own manufacture.

There was a time when Socialism might have been taken seriously. But to do so now is to fritter away one's stock of worries. It is wiser and much more cheering to sit by and watch the Socialists squabble among themselves, smash down the heads of those among them that rise above the multitude and invent new antics for the entertainment of the general public.

FIRST READERS.

Possibly in the years that have gone by since children's hands distributed grime with perfect impartiality over the pages of McGuffey, there have been scores of First Readers, just as there have been thousands of new little readers. But it is a hard thing to comprehend. If there is anything immutable in this world, one would have said it was "the dog, the dog ran" or the rhymed announcement that "the cat is on the mat." These were fundamental things, foundations, whose passing away was as little to be realized as the slow disintegration of the granite ribs of the earth.

The other day a Chicago pedagogue said there was no such thing as a good First Reader in the market—betraying the sorrowful fact that there really are other First Readers than McGuffey's. If McGuffey's is not a good First Reader, then what can be the quality of those dim and unrealizable First Readers which have dared to challenge and maybe successfully, that masterly work? For us, we give it up. If another than the great Ohioan's product came to our hands, we could think of it only in the same light as we'd think of a revision of Genesis—as unnecessary, unreal.

Lillian Russell is going to lecture on how to live 100 years. She can do it if anybody can.

The next President doesn't drink, smoke or chew. Which makes one wonder how he has any fun.

Being President of Mexico would be a good job for a man who is anxious to get into the obituary column.

Accordion-pleated coat is prescribed by tailors for young men. There'll be lace on the trousers next year.

Elegant Three-Piece Lace Bed Set

Quality

Each set is made from a very fine quality of genuine Nottingham lace. Strong and of good wearing quality.

Sizes

The size of the spread is 60 x 90, with two shams to match, size 30 x 30.

The Weekly Blade's New Premium

The above illustration does but little justice to this beautiful and attractive Lace Bed Set. The design is the **Deer Medallion** pattern—a combination representing lace and floral effects with realistic deer centerpieces, and has been so beautifully worked out that the whole effect is positively the handsomest and most refined we have ever seen. We selected this pattern in preference to many others submitted.

The beauty of this lacy Bed Set is still further brought out by the use of a pink, blue or yellow cambric lining, which is very cheap and can be purchased at any dry goods store. You should have a set for all your beds, as it adds greatly to the attractiveness of the room, besides it is very new and fashionable.

This particular design of Bed Set is made especially for us, and we were compelled to contract for the entire production of a large eastern lace mill in order that we might have exclusive right to this pattern.

We Do Not Sell These Lace Bed Sets

But give one set (one spread and two shams to match) free, postpaid by mail, for every club of 20 subscribers. The retail price of this set in local stores would be from $2.50 to $3.00.

We are sure that any of our readers receiving one of these Bed Sets will be more than pleased.

See our "Notice to Subscribers," which appears **on this page, for** further explanation of how to obtain this beautiful **premium.**

Sunday School

EARNING A FAMOUS NAME

International Sunday School Lesson for March 2 Is "God's Covenant With Abraham." Gen. 15; 17:1-18

By William T. Ellis.

The most fanatical Moslem city in Palestine is Hebron, for which the Moslem name is "The City of the Friend." Abraham's popular title, or nickname is that of "the friend of God." The appellation has persisted through the ages, just as we always say Richard the Lion Hearted, Alfred the Great, and Mohammed the Conqueror. Few persons in history win a distinctive adjective to their names, although nearly all have it among their families.

Abraham is most notable as "the friend of God." That is the great truth about him. Not the number of his flocks, not his journeyings, not his victorious battle with the three kings, not even the fact that he is the father of the faithful distinguished him so clearly as the title of "the friend of God." Last month the magazines were full of articles by or about persons who knew Lincoln; that was their claim to a public hearing. The distinctive characteristic about Abraham is that he knew God as friend knows friend.

Back in the part of the world where he lived the people then, as now, believed in covenants. To this day the covenant of salt keeps one safe amid the ruins. The most sacred of all is the covenant of blood. This lesson narrates how Abraham and God made a covenant together which has been kept to this day.

The Big Fight.

Abraham needed heartening. We left him last week at the parting of the ways, when Lot chose the cities of the plain. That scapegrace nephew had got Abraham into further trouble. Chedorloamer and his two allied rulers from the east had attacked Sodom and the surrounding peoples, and had carried off prisoners and booty in their big raid. They won a great victory in the plain of the Dead Sea, and among the captains carried away was Lot, who was at the time a dweller in Sodom.

Some relatives might have said of Lot, "Well, he has made his bed, let him lie in it." Certainly, he had done little to earn Abraham's loyalty. Yet when a breathless messenger brought to Abraham, sitting in his tent door under the oak of Mamre, the news of the catastrophe at Sodom, he was quick to take action. He gathered his own three hundred fighting men together, and with two neighboring allies whose friendship he had won, started in pursuit of the three kings.

Over the full length of the land we call Palestine he chased them, until up in the region of Dan, north of Damascus, he came upon them and smote them to a complete defeat. The attack was a surprise and the victors were caught unawares. Abraham and his forces not only defeated the army homeward bound with its spoil, but they recovered the prisoners and the loot that had been taken from the cities of the plain, and bore it all back to its rightful owners. Zealous ever for his personal liberty, Abraham refused to take any share of the spoil, lest one of the kings of the plains should say, "I have made Abraham rich."

It was on the homeward journey after this notable battle that Abraham met Melchizedek at the ancient fortress of Salem, which we now know as Jerusalem. We know little about this mysterious figure, except that he was a priest of the God Most High, and to him Abraham rendered a tenth of his spoil as a religious offering.

After the Battle.

Depression follows fast on the heels of achievement. The man who has made a great speech or done a high deed is likely to suffer a corresponding reaction. Blue Monday for the preacher is bluest after he has done the greatest service. Thus we find the triumphant Abraham back in his own home at Hebron, lonely and discouraged. To him came the word of the Most High: "Fear not, Abraham. I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward."

There was no need of the spoils of Sodom for that man; and no need of alliances with the armies of the plain. He had God for his helper and God for his satisfaction. The confidence that his times were in Jehovah's hand was better than any league with mighty fighters. In his depression he was heartened by the promise of the protection and presence of Jehovah.

The Oriental's Great Desire.

It is surprising, and a bit tragic, to learn, as those who see into the intimate depths of the character of their friends to learn, the number of men and women whose deepest sorrow is that they have no children. They do not herald this abroad, and often are misunderstood by the community. Bravely they put on a cheerful face and try to content themselves with automobiles and travel and work and whatever interest and diversion comes to their hand. But the truth is there never was a normal woman or man who did not covet children.

In the East this is an openly avowed passion. The proper wish for the bride at her wedding day is a multitude of sons. The friendly salutation of the wayside is a wish for posterity. Childlessness is counted the worst form of desolation. The picture of Hannah in anguish in the tabernacle fairly represents a host of Oriental women. There is no non-Christian land which has not its popular shrines devoted to the prayers of those who long for children. Abraham's sorrow of sorrows was that he had no son. All that Jehovah might offer him seemed but little as he faced a childless grave. Hear the sob in his words as he cries: "O Lord Jehovah, what wilt Thou give me seeing I go childless, and he that shall be possessor of my house is Eliezer of Damascus!"

Then came the promise which, like many gifts of God, was so great and overwhelming as to be incredible. For definitely and in terms, Jehovas covenanted with Abraham that he should have a son. He bade him "Look now toward heaven, and number the stars, if thou be able to number them; and He said unto him. So shall thy seed be. And he believed in Jehovah; and he reckoned it to him for righteousness." By His own great name, and by His past protection and providence, Jehovah pledged Himself that the offspring of Abraham should be like the stars of the heaven.

The Old Promise—The Present War.

Then was performed the right of the blood covenant. As instructed Abraham took a three-year-old heifer, a three-year-old she-goat, a three-year-old ram, and a turtle dove and a young pigeon, and dividing these beasts asunder he laid each half over against the other half, in the familiar rite of the blood covenant. While he watched over them a smoking furnace and flaming torch passed between the several pieces, and he fell into a deep sleep and again, and with amplification, the covenant was renewed, and to Abraham it was promised that after a period of bondage his descendants should return and possess the land.

One must step softly in dealing with prophecy. But it is significant that in this our own day there is a world-wide movement for the return of the children of Abraham to their patrimony. Perhaps as many as a hundred thousand Jews are now in Palestine. The outcome of the present war with Turkey will probably be an opportunity for Jews to settle in Palestine as they may please. Since Jerusalem fell to Titus there has never been a day so full of hope as the present for the Jews who wish to go back to Palestine.

The Witness of the Jews.

The proof of this old covenant of the ancient Scripture is found in the Jews themselves. We must read the promise made to Abraham in the light of our present knowledge of 12,000,000 of his descendants scattered everywhere. No persecution has been able to extinguish them or destroy their racial purity. Nor has any other people ever been equally under the yoke of oppression. Despite their indescribable and centuries long sufefring, the Jews still live and still multiply. Down the Tigris river, in old Babylonia, they may be found living in poverty, but newly coming to opportunity. All over Europe and America this dispersion is found.

The children of Abraham bear witness to the covenant of Abraham. God's word is the surest thing in history. His promises are made good. Kings and empires have entered into thousands of treaties since this covenant was made between one man and Jehovah, but most of these have been forgotten, and all save the contemporaneous ones have been abrogated by time. This covenant still runs. The treaty holds good today. "Abraham believed in Jehovah, and He counted it to him for righteousness." The covenant-keeping God, who is the God of the fathers, is still the God of their children.

Not many years ago Russia was a strong rival of the United States in the production of petroleum. Now the Russian empire yields only about 68 per cent as much oil as California alone, and not much more than Oklahoma.

By snooping around the Astor estate in New York, appraisers have added a little over $2,0000,000 to the total of $77,826,000, on which an inheritance tax of $3,150,000 has already been paid.

Abe Martin

Nobuddy ever looked natural in a photergraf if he knowed it wuz bein' taken.

VARIETIES

The yew tree lives 400 or 500 years.

The shipyards of England and Ireland are enjoying unusual activity.

C. J. Tyson, of Floridale, Pa., is booming his state as ideal for apple growing.

Seven per cent of the people of the United States have been divorced.

In December, $1,000,000 worth of property in Illinois was consumed by fire.

Uncle Sam's annual lard demands would fill a pail 334 feet high and 295 feet in diameter.

The color of a brick is largely controlled by the temperature at which it is baked.

Pressed steel is largely taking the place of forgings in the construction of automobile engines.

American hens produce annually eggs valued at over $400,000,000.

The toad becomes torpid in winter and takes no food for from five to six months.

On a test, paper insulation on exposed electric wires has withstood service for 23 years.

To bore the deepest hole in the world, an opening in Silesia 7,350 feet deep, it cost more than $10 a foot.

In France 21.24 per cent of the population is engaged in farming, while in England the percentage is 5.58.

Charlottenburg, Germany, has a four story hotel for horses which will accommodate 2,000 animals.

Enlargement of the arteries is now cured by the use of a glass tube inserted in the affected part.

Sanitary bubbling fountains are installed on one of the trains running betwee Chicago and Minneapolis.

Big manufacturing plants that have decided to locate in Calgary, Alberta, will employ about 10,000 men.

Automatic telephones will be installed in the New Zealand cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

Garbage and other street refuse in Minneapolis is burned to generate the current for 200 arc street lamps.

Chicago has gathered $1,000,000 from 1,924,000 persons who have in the last seven years attended conventions in that city.

San Francisco's 1915 world's fair is to have as one of its features a reproduction on a general scale of a mining camp in 1849.

The United States has 88 establishments producing gold and silver leaf, which give employment to 1,553 workers.

An English city is experimenting with granular calcium chloride to combat dusty roadways, applying about half a pound to the square yard.

The latest dreadnought, the Fuso, being built in Japan, will be able to throw a broadside three times heavier than that of the original dreadnought.

German distillers produced nearly four million gallons of pure alcohol during the nine months ending with June, the smallest quantity for several years.

There are 247 newspapers published in South Africa, in which $7,500,000 is invested. They give employment to 4,000 Europeans and 650 colored people.

According to a German statistician, only two per cent of musicians are bald to 16 per cent of men in other intellectual pursuits.

A San Francisco dog has been provided with a silver hinge for one of his hind legs by a surgeon who operated for removal of diseased bone.

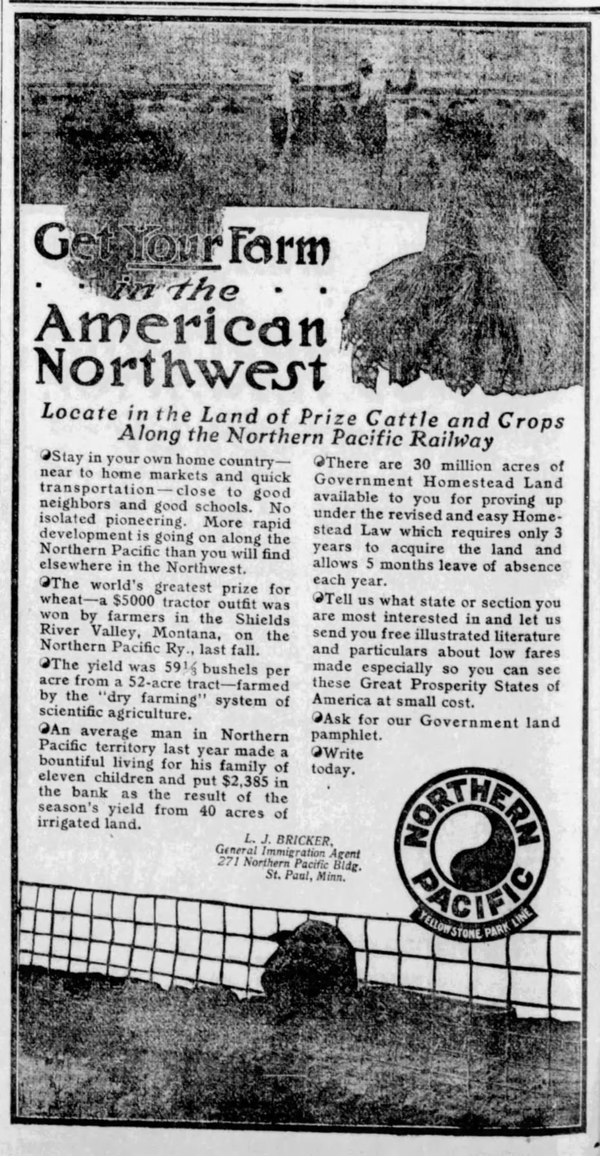
Using a modified wireless receiving instrument a French scientist has been able to detect thunder storms more than 300 miles distant.

Europe and Africa are the only continents which have more women than men, and the reverse was the case in Africa until within recent years.

The Chinese official newspaper, which has been published for 1,500 years, has been put out of business by the new administration.

A method of hardening gold and silver by introducing a small amount of titanium as an alloy has been patented by a New York corporation.

French people are learning to eat bananas in great quantities, although prior to 1908 they hardly knew what the fruit was. The Canary banana, which is small, is especially desired.



Locate in the Land of Prize Cattle and Crops Along the Northern Pacific Railway

Stay in your own home country—near to home markets and quick transportation—close to good neighbors and good schools. No isolated pioneering. More rapid development is going on along the Northern Pacific than you will find elsewhere in the Northwest.

The world's greatest prize for wheat—a $5000 tractor outfit was won by farmers in the Shields River Valley, Montana, on the Northern Pacific Ry., last fall.

The yield was 59⅓ bushels per acre from a 52-acre tract—farmed by the "dry farming" system of scientific agriculture.

An average man in Northern Pacific territory last year made a bountiful living for his family of eleven children and put $2,385 in the bank as the result of the season's yield from 40 acres of irrigated land.

There are 30 million acres of Government Homestead Land available to you for proving up under the revised and easy Homestead Law which requires only 3 years to acquire the land and allows 5 months leave of absence each year.

Tell us what state or section you are most interested in and let us send you free illustrated literature and particulars about low fares made especially so you can see these Great Prosperity States of America at small cost.

Ask for our Government land pamphlet.

Write today.

L. J. BRICKER,
General Immigration Agent
271 Northern Pacific Bldg.
St. Paul, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

The Wholesome Home

By Martha Holden.

A few summers ago I was on a little camping trip in northern Michigan. One day we took a long drive by buckboard to a trout stream and tucked away there, in the wilderness, but on a height of land which looked away to Lake Superior, was a home.

It consisted of a tiny, weathered frame house of four or five rooms, but it was set in a garden glowing with poppies and all the old-time flowers which we love so well.

That was picturesque and the well ordered garden was an index to the character of the house, but the chief attraction of that home was its cleanliness. A spotless kitchen floor, simple, tidy curtains which caught the northern breeze, bright pans reflecting the sunlight, gleaming glass, lustrous china. It was a simple dwelling, but it furnished the comfort that is born of cleanliness.

The housewife gave us a royal welcome and offered us milk and little cakes. We saw the milk poured from the polished pan into a pitcher, first cooled in the sparkling water of a woodland spring. We saw the little cakes taken from the folds of a snowy napkin, tucked neatly away in a big brown stone jar.

It was all so attractively wholesome, and the welcome that prompted it made it a royal feast.

There was not, in all this little dwelling a dark corner. Not a place apparently to invite bacteria, those destructive life forms so invisible to the eye, which lodge in unswept corners, dark cellars and unclean food.

High, dry and wholesome was this little house, by nature, largely, for it had been builded upon a rock, and for the rest a clean woman kept it.

However, we are not all so fortunate in the building of our habitations. There are old, dark houses that have to be lived in, and they are often damp and dismal. But the home-maker, the woman of such a house, may change many apparently hopeless conditions.

She begins with her cellar, which, of all the house, is the place most likely to be damp and dark and dirty. She sees to it that it is dry by having the soil properly drained around and beneath it and by having the walls and floor moisture-proof.

Then she wipes out the enemy that may have crept in with a thorough cleaning and applies a coat of whitewash twice a year. After this she may well be justified in feeling that her cellar is unmolested and healthful.

In the rest of her house she pursues the same line of action; she guards against dampness as the companion of dirt.

In the house of a good manager you will never find shades that are never rolled up, and draperies that drape and are never drawn aside. Her curtains hang in simple, straight folds, run easily on their rods, and in daytime are pushed aside.

Dirt she disposes of thoroughly, never using a feather dusted to scatter broadcast the invisible foes. All wastes of the body and food she hurries away in strict obedience to the laws of sanitation.

In this process she takes special pains to see that used up air, which is only another kind of dirt, is expelled quickly and thoroughly, for she knows if it stays in the house it will weaken, instead of strengthen, those who breathe it.

We scarcely realize how much the spirits are affected by the state of the air. Children are especially susceptible to bad air, and every house mother has a further duty in this respect, by helping to bring about better systems of ventilation in public school rooms.

I heard a teacher say the other day that she was going to exploit a plan whereby five minutes each morning and five each afternoon could be devoted to the airing of school rooms. She intends to have boys appointed as monitors to raise the windows, while the other children rise, and then, at the teacher's word, all take deep breaths from the fresh air admitted. The boys or monitors then close the windows, while the school is seated. The routine work is thus resumed with new zest, for the filthy air of the school room is replaced by that which is life giving.

What a cleanser pure air is anywhere. I heard of a family recently who were one after the other stricken with diphtheria. It was, as far as anyone knew, a very cleanly household, and the members could not understand how they had gotten the infection. The health officer at last discovered it in their dish cloth! The drying cloths were hung every day to the breeze, the wet dish cloth put over the pan, which hung behind the kitchen door in a dark corner. On micriscopic examination it was found loaded with germs.

Stop the Cracks.

There is a timely and valuable suggestion. A very complete filling for open cracks in floors may be made by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made in one pound of ordinary flour, three quarts of water and a tablespoonful of alum. These ingredients should be thoroughly boiled and mixed, the final mixture to be about as thick as putty, and it will then harden like papier mache, and may also be used for molds for various purposes.

I use an old crock or pail, tear the paper into small bits, cover with hot water and keep warm; this will digest the paper, making a smooth body, not too thin. To one gallon I add one-half cup alum and a flour paste, one cup of flour as thick as can be made and stirred in. The alum keeps insects out. I use this in many places, sometimes add a little cement and stop rats.

Make as Dry as You Can Work.

For fine work it may take a week to digest the paper. This filling can be used in many ways. An old summer kitchen with broad cracks was filled When hard was covered with cloth tacked on, papered over with a pretty wall paper and was a thing of beauty.—"Michigan Woman."

Things for Daughters to Do.

Do your best to keep mother youthful in appearance as well as in spirit by taking pains with her costume and the little details of her toilet.

Don't shock or pain her by turning into ridicule her religious prejudices, if they happen to be at variance with or seem narrow to your own advanced views.

Introduce all your friends to mother and enlist her sympathies in youthful projects, hopes and pains, so that once again she may relive her own youth.

Talk with her about your work, your studies, your friends, your amusements, the books you read, the friends you visit; remember, everything that concerns you is of interest to her.

If she is no longer able to take her accustomed part in the household duties, never allow her to feel she is superannuated or has lost her importance as the central factor of the home.

Remember that her life is monotonous as compared to yours; take her to places of amusement or neighboring cities as frequently as possible.

The girl who is ever endeavoring to repay even in a slight measure what she owes to her mother will be the one most sought after by the people who are worth knowing, and ten to one her life will be the successful one.

Bear patiently with all her peculiarities and infirmities, which, after all, may be the result of a life of care and toil.

Consult and seek her advice on whatever you are about to do, though quite convinced of your course.

Defer to her opinions and treat them with respect, even if they often seem antiquated to the up-to-dateness of your ideas.

Manifest an interest in whatever affects or amuses her.

Seek her comfort and pleasure in all things before your own.

Do not forget that, though she may be old and wrinkled, she still loves pretty things.

Make her simple gifts and be sure they are appropriate and tasteful.

Remember she is still a girl at heart so far as delicate little attentions are concerned.

Give her your full confidence and never do anything of which you think she will disapprove.

Make her a partaker, so far as the disparity in age will permit, in all your pleasures and recreations.

Lift the many burdens from the shoulders that have grown stopped in waiting upon and working for you.

Never intimate by word or deed that your world and hers are different, or that you feel in any way superior to her.—Ex.

A Line a Day

The Peace Page gives us so much good cheer, and makes us feel more united, as God's great family should be.—G., Ga.

There is so much to like in the paper that it is hard to say which is best.—Mrs. T. C. S., Cali.

Children's health is more to be desired than a lot of studies. There are too many old-young people in the world wearing glasses.—Mother M. S., Pa.

I love to read the letters, especially those on home life.—Mrs. L. S., W. Va.

I have been a reader of The Blade for 27 years and the Household Page has had a wonderful influence in our home.—W. E. W., Iowa.

I have been a reader of The Blade for 30 years. It is one of our "necessities," we think. I love to read the sisters' letters and the beautiful poems. I always turn first to the Peace Page. —Mrs. H. J. C., Wisconsin.

When life looks darkest to ye, count yer blessin's, boy, count yer blessin's.

Our Correspondents

M. A. D. wants to hear from some of Uncle Jeff Turley's folks.

A. H. A., Pa., lives at the confluence of the Conestoga and Susquehanna rivers. He promises to write us of the great ice freshets there.

Chatterbox, N. Y., tells of snow seven feet deep and of days when the post man could not come. She would like to hear from Brother Creeneman, of Va. About the southern climate with a view to going there.

Mrs. Boutaker wishes to thank all who sent letters or cards.

The address of the little girl among the hills is asked.

I have been sick for nearly two years; would like to receive post cards and letters. Mrs. J. W. Gentry, Tallapoosa, Ga.

Four young women of Seneka, Venango county, Pa., published a successful newspaper. It is called The Kicker, and Miss Anna Kinney, the editor, has made a reputation for it with her Baby Rhymes. Our correspondent, O. C. T., writes that the paper is filled with clean news, good editorials and clean ads, and that the office doesn't smell of tobacco smoke.

"Pet" writes to thank you for sending cards and greetings to her father, which he greatly enjoyed.

In the Blade of Jan. 30th, was a receipt for yeast given by Mrs. G. E. L.. Now as far as yeast bread goes, I am no good. If Mrs. G. E. L. will please explain how to set the sponge if flour should be scalded and so forth. I do not care for more than three loaves of bread at once, for my family only consists of two. Will be very grateful for advice.—Louise

Mrs. O. W. R., Ohio, has a double coverlid in madder red, Indigo blue and white pattern Venus star or chariot wheel; has never been used and is perfectly good. Will sell. Address here.

I am a shut-in and I entertain myself by reading. If some of the readers have papers or magazines, I should be glad to receive them.—Mrs. W. H. Smith, Muskegon Light, Mich.

OUR COOK BOOK

Neapolitan Salad.

Take some white meat of a turkey, cut up fine, cut up a few pickles the same way, also a few beets, one or two carrots, a few potatoes, a whole celery root (carrots, potatoes and celery root must be parboiled), also a few stalks of asparagus, and chop up a bunch of nice, crisp, white celery; sprinkle all with fine salt and pour a mayonnaise dressing over it. Line salad bowl with lettuce leaves, put salad in and garnish with hard-boiled eggs and capers.

Scalloped Turkey.

Make one cup of sauce, using two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour, one-fourth teaspoon salt, few grains pepper and one cup of stock (obtained by cooking in water bones and skin of a roast turkey). Cut remnants of cold turkey in small pieces; use about one and one-half cups. Sprinkle bottom of baking dish with seasoned cracker crumbs, add turkey meat, pour over sauce and sprinkle with buttered cracker crumbs. Bake in a hot oven until crumbs are brown. Turkey, chicken or veal may be used separately or in combination.

When a hot dish is inadvertently placed on white oilcloth, and adheres thereto, do not pull it forcibly away and with it small bits of oilcloth. Try pouring very hot water about the dish. Often the dish will come away and leave the cloth intact.

Meat that is to be grilled should not be salted. This hardens the fibers of the meat and tends to extract the juices. Salt on the platter just before sending to the table. No meat should be salted uncooked, but after the surface has been seared and the meat partly cooked.

A tablespoonful of melted cocoa or chocolate stirred into the rice pudding quite changes the character of dessert.

When making a vegetable and meat stew, be sure to put a layer of vegetables below the meat as well as above it. This prevents the meat from boiling hard, and it gives a much better flavor.

POST CARD EXCHANGE

Mildred Baker, North Bolton, N. Y.
Bertha Alexander, Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Flora Patterson, Hayesville, N. C.
Ernestina Sample, Lockwood, Ohio, Route 1.
Mattie Sellers, Hayesville, N. C., R. F. D. 3.
Vincent M. Boliver, Louisville, N. Y., Route 2.
Alma Ledford, Hayesville, N. C.
Gracie Hess, Ansted, W. Va., Box 89.
Ena Heater, Heaters, W. Va.
Eunice Sharp, Aldrich, Mo., Box 107.
Mader Verni Hanning, Albany, Ohio, Box 14.
Ola L. Anderson, Coohille, Ohio, Box 84.
Rachel Kennedy, Waverly, W. Va.
Annie MacDrennen and Nellie Drennen, Drenne, W. Va.

Winter Sports in the Land of the Vikings

It may interest many of the Peace Page's boys and girls, and perhaps some of the grown-ups, to know that no country offers a finer field for snow pastimes than Norway. There are no lack of centres whence one can reach the snow. Those who wish to be within reach of civilization may choose Holmenkollen of Voxenkollen, where the views over the Christiana fiords are exquisite and the ski runs are most enjoyable. It is here that the great international ski-jumping contest will take place on February 27 and March 2 and 3. On the Christiania-Bergen Railway no place is better suited for winter sports than Finse, which stands 4,000 feet above the sea-level. In less than an hour one may ski over the eternal ice of the Hardanger glacier amid glorious scenery and bracing mountain air.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A GOOD CHEER

The hobby letteres were quite entertaining in their variety. Si, your hobby, horses, I thought the best of all. The suffrage letters have been interesting reading, some of them good and some otherwise. I would like to be informed why any woman need to neglect her home duties to vote any more than she would to go marketing or shopping or to a club or social? I am not an enthusiastic suffragette, but I certainly shall vote when that right is given me, as it is sure to be.

Ivanhoe, hadn't you better change your pen name? Scott's hero, you remember, was a champion for even a despised Jewess and you don't seem to champion woman's rights at all.

Pennenite Jake, we would like to hear from you again.

North Country Farmer, when I look at the starry sky at night my first thought is of the Creator of so much splendor and that "The heavens declare the glory of God," as the Psalmist has written.

What has become of Raoul de Coubert who used to write.

Lest my letter be too long I will close wishing you a prosperous and useful year. I think you will be happy, too, if you:

"Give a little, live a little, try a little mirth;
Sing a little, bring a little happiness to earth;
Smile a little, while a little idleness away;
Care a little, share a little of your holiday;
Play a little, pray a little, be a little glad;
Rest a little, jest a little, if a heart is sad;
Spend a little, send a little to another's door;
Give a little, live a little, love a little more."

—Olive Branch.

ONE TOUCH OF NATURE

Dear Friend Mira, from West Virginia: I want to shake hands with you. I am an old maid and the oldest one of the family; had ten brothers and sisters younger than I, mostly girls, so they were lively enough. Your letter is very dear to me; you have done me good. I have put your letter in my scrap book.—R. R., Sunbury, Ohio.

HE WANTS WIFE TO VOTE

Dear M. G. R. Readers—I have been reading the dear old Blade. I enjoy reading pieces from the boys and girls and from older folks. The one thing that draws my mind the most is woman suffrage. I see many good pieces from different writers for and against woman's suffrage. I see there will be a hard fight again this fall and I hope the woman suffrage will come out victorious. Why are women not given the same power in the ruling and making laws to govern? As to taking time to go and vote, might it not be well to want your wife to go along in September? If so, give your vote in her behalf. Give your best friend you have on earth, one who cares for you in sickness and death, a chance to cast her vote and see the results. It may surpass your expectations.—W. H. M.

A WORK OF NATURE

Dear M. G. R.'s—I am an Empire state girl and not having seen many letters from this state I decided to write and describe one of the great works of nature near our home. Within a few miles of us are the great Falls of Niagara, the grandest in the world. They are 160 feet high. Though greatly inferior to many others in height the volume of water is so great that they surpass all others in grandeur.

In cold weather the spray forms a huge ice mountain at the foot of the falls and just below that the river is bridged with ice and people can walk across this into Canada. Farther down the river are the whirlpool rapids and below those is the whirlpool. People come from far and near to view this magnificent sight.—Brown Eyes from N. Y.

BOYS AND GIRLS

A Noble Girl.

I am a farmer's daughter. We own a large farm near Massena, N. Y. My mother is dead. I have three brothers and one sister, all going to school in Massena.

My oldest brother is only sixteen years old. I keep house and try to be a mother to them all. There is nothing in the line of housekeeping that I can't do. I have great success in cooking. But my one desire of life is to be a nurse. I love to care for the sick. No matter how sick a patient would be, it would do me a world of good to care for him and watch him get better. What a consolation it would be to know I had saved somebody's loved one from the grave.

I will have to stay at home and take care of my little brothers and sister; I don't suppose I can ever be a nurse.

It is best, I believe, always to look on the bright side. This old world needs our smiles. I wish we would have more cheerful letters. If you feel blue just say to yourself, "Cheer up. Cheer up," the darkest hours come before the dawn. That's what I do, and I find it works well. There is no use of brooding over the past sorrow. It will only make the matter worse. It will make you, and all those around you, feel down hearted. You know a great poet said, "Laugh, and the world laughs wth you." Everybody loves a cheerful companion.—A Subscriber's Daughter.

You choose wisely in living for those who love you, and your inspiration of cheerfulness at home is an influence which can never be lost. To do in the best way the nearest duty, is the happy solution of life's problems.—M. H.

A Riddle Answered.

I go to the Augustinian Academy, a Catholic school. I think the answer to Edward Basce's, Fowler, Ind., riddle is a cherry. Is that correct, Edward?

I would like to exchange post cards with the boys and girls of the Peace Page.—Bessie Beahan, 30 Franklin street.

I do like the youths' letters on the Peace Page.—Sue Buckner, Buckner, N. C.

SHORT, AND SWEET

Callie Lawrence, of Smith's Grove, Ky., expects to be a teacher some time. She spells well and writes a good hand, so that is a good beginning.—M. H.

My home is in dear old Kentucky, a state which I like better than any I have ever visited. I live somewhere near the central part, situated about 14 miles from Frankfort, where the fine new capitol was only recently erected and dedicated. I enjoy reading the letters from different states, and I am going to ask the friends for a postcard shower February 8. Please do not send any comic cards.—Pearl Johnson, Bagdad, Ky.

Wishing the editor happy success in her new year, as ever—Bertha Hall.

Sara E. Lough's (Riversville, W. Va.) father died last fall, leaving her and her little sister and baby brother. Sara is 10 years old and probably would like to hear from some of the happy girls and boys.—M. H.

Mae Curfman, Todd, Pa., has two little calves and a pet dog, "Shep," for playmates.

Alma Broce, True, W. Va., asks how many boys and girls can repeat the Lord's Prayer. All of you, I hope. Alma is her father's little housekeeper, her mother having died two years ago. She and her brother play their guitars together. Alma must be a great comfort in that home. She is a little woman.—M. H.

Tressie Ellis, Ryan, W. Va., likes to draw and paint pictures.

Mabel B. Rasor of Brush, Colo., spent last winter in Florida and picked oranges and flowers in the garden in January. She loves to read the children's letters, as she has no mother or sister.

"My hobby is dumb animals," says Myrtle Helms, of Indiana. "I think we should all be good and kind to them."

Elmer Little, Markelsville, Pa., sends us word that he would like a Maine writer to tell of his climate. Elmer loves to travel through forests where the rabbits tread on moonlight. He loves to study of Nature, for there is always something new to learn.

Carl and Paul McGaughey, of Black Lick, Pa., have for pets "two red pigs and one white one."

POETS' CORNER

THE LAND OF BEGINNING AGAIN

Lewis Fletcher Tarkington.

I wish that there were some wonderful place
Called the Land of Beginning Again,
Where all our mistakes and all our heartaches
And all of our poor, selfish grief
Could be dropped, like a shabby old coat, at the door,
And never put on again.

I wish we could come on it all unaware,
Like the hunter who finds a lost trail;
And I wish that the one whom our blindness had done
The greatest injustice of all
Could be at the gates, like an old friend that waits
For the comrade he's gladdest to hail.

We would find all the things we intended to do
But forgot, and remembered too late,
Little praises unspoken, little promises broken,
And all of the thousand and one
Little duties neglected that might have perfected
The day for one less fortunate.

It wouldn't be possible not to be kind
In the Land of Beginning Again;
And the ones we misjudged and the ones whom we grudged
Their moments of victory here
Would find in the grasp of our loving handclasp
More than penitent lips could explain.

So I wish that there were some wonderful place
Called the Land of Beginning Again,
Where all our mistakes and all our heartaches
And all our poor, selfish grief
Could be dropped, like a shabby old coat, at the door,
And never put on again.

THE CLAIMS OF THE LIVING

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The days grow shorter, the nights grow longer;
The headstones thicken along the way;
And life grows sadder, but love grows stronger
For those who walk with us day by day.

The tear comes quicker, the laugh comes slower;
The courage is less to do and dare;
And the tide of joy in the heart falls lower,
And seldom covers the reefs of care.

But all true things in the world seem truer,
And the better things of earth seem best,
And friends are dearer, as friends are fewer,
And love is all as our sun dips west.

Then let us clasp hands as we walk together,
And let us speak softly in low, sweet tone;
For no man knows on the morrow whether
We two pass in—or but one alone.

GOD SPEED THE RIGHT

By W. E. Hickson.

Now to heav'n our pray'r ascending,
God speed the right;
In a noble cause contending,
God speed the right;
Be our zeal in heav'n recorded,
With success on earth rewarded,
God speed the right.

Be that prayer again repeated,
God speed the right;
Ne'er despairing, tho' defeated,
God speed the right;
Like the great and good in story,
If we fall, we fall with glory.
God speed the right.

LITTLE WORD THAT WAS LOST

I lost a very little word,
Only the other day;
It was a very naughty word
I had not meant to say.

But then it was not really lost
When from my lips it flew;
My little brother picked it up
And now he says it, too.

Lose other things you never seem
To come upon their track;
But lose a naughty little word,
It's always coming back!

WASHINGTON'S GRAVE

Anon.

Disturb not his slumbers, tread lightly around;
'Tis the grave of a freeman, 'tis liberty's mound.
Thy name is immortal, our freedom ye won,
Columbia's brave sire, our own Washington.
Chorus: Oh, wake not the hero, his battles are o'er,
Let him rest, calmly rest, on his dear native shore;
On the river's green border, so flowery drest,
With the hearts he loved fondly, let Washington rest.

Disturb not the hero, let Washington sleep,
'Neath the boughs of the willow that over him weep;
His arm is unnerved, but his deeds remain bright
As the stars in the deep vaulted heaven at night.
Chorus: Oh, wake not the hero, his battles are o'er,
Let him rest, undisturbed on Potomac's fair shore,
While the stars and the stripes in triumph shall wave
O'er the land that can boast of a Washington's grave.

THE LONG WHITE SEAM

By Jean Ingelow.

As I came round the harbor buoy,
The lights began to gleam,
No wave the land-locked water stirred,
The crags were white as cream;
And I marked my love by candlelight
Sewing her long white seam;
It's aye sewing ashore, my dear,
Watch and steer at sea,
Its reef and furl, and haul the line,
Set sail and think of thee.

I climbed to her cottage door;
Oh, sweetly my love sings;
Like a shaft of light her voice breaks forth,
My soul to meet it springs.
As the shining water leaped of old
When stirred by angel wings,
Aye, longing to list anew,
Awake and in my dream,
But never a song she sang like this,
Sewing her long white seam.

Fair fall the lights, the harbor lights,
That brought me in to thee,
And peace drop down on that low roof,
For the sight that I did see,
And the voice, my dear, that rang so clear,
All for the love of me.
For oh, for oh, with brows bent low,
By the candle's flickering gleam,
Her wedding gown it was she wrought
Sewing the long white seam.

THE BLUE JUNIATA

Wild roamed an Indian girl,
Bright Alfarata,
Where sweeps the water of the Blue Juniata.
Swift as an antelope,
Through the forest going,
Loose were her jetty locks
In wavy tresses flowing.

Gay was the mountain song
Of Bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters of the Blue Juniata.
Strong and true my arrows are
In my painted quiver,
Swift goes my light canoe
Adown the rapid river.

Bold is my warrior, good
The love of Alfarata,
Proud waves his snowy plume
Along the Juniata.
Soft and low he speaks to me,
And then his warcry sounding,
Rings his voice in thunder loud
From height to height resounding.

So sang the Indian girl,
Bright Alfarata,
Where sweeps the waters of the Blue Juniata.
Fleeting years have borne away
The voice of Alfarata,
Still sweeps the river on the
Blue Juniata.

POETRY WANTED

Nine at the Door.
My Irish Rose.
Down by the Old Mill Stream.
There Lived a Lady in Lancashire.
Kathleen Mavourneen.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

HARDSHIP AND PLEASURE

Seeing the letter from Mary Tupper on old-time sugar-making made me think of the spring of 1882 when we had moved into a new country of Michigan, between Hart and Hesperia. My husband and his little brother went to the woods one morning to make the sugar trough, as we were planning to make sugar. As they went down a little hill my husband stepped on a rolling stone and fell with a sprained ankle and on closer examining it, it was out of joint. He took hold and pulled it back to place and came back to the house and spent several days before being able to continue making the troughs. Then he had to go seven miles to Hesperia and buy a sap pen seven feet long and carry it home on his back, as we had no team. He was so tired he stopped to stay all night with an acquaintance, not thinking I would worry, but I did, for there were lots of wild bear there then and I thought surely they had got my husband; but he came home the next day and then the sugar-making began. It all had to be carried by hand and it was hard work to carry sap and then sometimes boil all night, but we made 500 pounds of sugar, besides several gallons of syrup. There was lots of enjoyment along with the hard work, when neighbors and friends were invited to spend the evening and eat warm sugar and wax. There were many hardships in those days, but the good Lord has blessed us and given us a good home and as fine a sugar bush as ever stood out doors, and we would enjoy having our Cozy Corner friends come and eat some sugar with us.—Mrs. T. E., Townville, Pa.

A YOUNG MOTHER

Dear Blade Readers—I am an interested reader of your paper. I am a young mother of two children—a year and a half old and the baby is two months—besides I have my two brothers, the oldest is 13 years old and the youngest is three years, besides my father and my husband. So I have my hands full for only being 17 years old. We have two lakes which have fish in them in summer. There are bears, deer, wolves and most everything imaginable.—B. A. R., Minn.

A WOMAN'S VIEW

I live in a state where women have equal rights with men. I go to the polls to vote and there I meet all of the home-loving Christian women of our community casting their votes, which are, in many instances, more thoughtful and intelligent than the men's.

In conclusion I want to say I am in favor of woman's suffrage because it is right, because it is just, and if we had no other plea this is sufficient. To say that she wouldn't vote if she has the chance is the poorest of argument. Many men who have the right to vote do not.—Beth.

A TRIBUTE

We enjoy the Peace Page very much. We often speak of the former editor, "Hopeful Elizabeth Ayres," and regret that I did not tell her how much she helped me, personally, by her cheerful, hopeful words of wisdom. When I read of her death my heart felt genuine sorrow. I felt that I could have been spared from this world and my loss would not have been felt as was hers. I am sure her helpful, hopeful soul is enjoying that perfect rest she tried to bring to her many readers. Happy, helpful, hopeful Elizabeth.—Mrs. McR., Indiana.

3 Years to Pay

for the Sweet-Toned

Meister Piano

$175

30 Days' Free Trial

We Pay the Freight

You are not asked to deposit or pay or advance a cent in any way until you write us and say that the MEISTER is entirely satisfactory and you wish to keep it. Then these are the terms of sale:

$1 a Week or $5 a Month

No cash payment down. No interest on payments. No extras of any kind. Piano stool and scarf free.

Sold direct from the maker to you at a guaranteed saving of $100. No dealer's profit for you to pay. Send now for our beautiful Free Catalog which shows eight styles of Meister Pianos. Our resources exceed $4,000,000. We sell more pianos direct to the home than any other concern in the world.

Rothschild & Company,
Dept. 109N Chicago, Illinois

Weak Sickly Ailing Women

What more *can* we do to convince you that you positively can find perfect health and relief from your suffering by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? All the world knows of the wonderful cures which have been made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, yet some women do not yet realize that all that is claimed for it is true.

If suffering women could be ***made to believe*** that this grand old medicine will do all that is claimed for it, how quickly their suffering would end!

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine for women in the world—and every year we publish many new testimonials, all genuine and true.

Read What These Women Say!

Bluffton, Ohio. — "I wish to thank you for the good I derived from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound sometime ago. I suffered each month such agony that I could scarcely endure, and after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely cured.

"Then I had an attack of organic inflammation and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I am cured. I thank you for what your remedies have done for me and should anything bother me again, I shall use it again, for I have great faith in your remedies. You may use my testimonial and welcome. I tell every one what your remedies have done for me."—Mrs Rhoda Wingate, Box 395, Bluffton, Ohio.

Pentwater, Mich.—"A year ago I was very weak and the doctor said I had a serious displacement. I had backache and bearing down pains so bad that I could not sit in a chair or walk across the floor and I was in severe pain all the time. I felt discouraged as I had taken everything I could think of and was no better. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I am strong and healthy."—Mrs. Alice Darling, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 77, Pentwater, Mich.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

ECZEMA

AWFUL AWFUL ITCH

FREE TRIAL of my MILD, Soothing Guaranteed Treatment SENT ON REQUEST.

If you have Eczema, also called Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Weeping Skin, etc., and will write me today, I will send you a free trial of my Wonderful Treatment that will stop the itching and should cure to stay. Besides this I will send you, free and postpaid, the most perfect book that was ever printed on Eczema, (145 pages.)

Eczema can be cured to stay, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say, **C-U-R-E-D,** and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember, I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my life on this one disease and handling in the meantime nearly a half million cases of this dreadful disease. Now I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will but send for a **Free Trial** of my mild, soothing treatment you will be more convinced in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time, tell you what my treatment will do for you. If you are disgusted and discouraged I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims.

Thousands of patients all over the country will gladly testify that I have cured them of Eczema and I believe I can do the same for you, if you will but give me a chance. By writing me today you will enjoy more real comfort than you ever thought this world holds for you. Why not send for free trial treatment now?

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, Eczema Specialist
479 Court Block, Sedalia, Missouri
Reference: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Missouri.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE

Past, Present and Future Clearly Revealed.

Such Wonderful Revelations Have Never Been Made Before. They Will Surprise, Mystify and Help You.

To prove the accuracy and value of true Psychometric Astrology, I will send you free a typewritten Test reading of your life as revealed by the stars above. I will open your eyes by telling you Secret Facts known only to yourself. I will make for you wonderful revelations of past, present and future. I will convince you that Astrology is real, when honestly understood; that it will point the way to success in business, love, health, wealth and marriage. It will tell what profession to follow; changes to come; mistakes to avoid; whether friends are false or true; questions of present or future marriages, divorces, friendships, etc.

Are you in trouble, perplexed or at a loss what to do to secure your greatest desire? No matter what your past experience or what your present trouble may be, I can help you. Write to me and be convinced that Astrology is an accurate Science. Put me to the test and let me prove it to you. My answers to questions and my advice bring good luck and success in love, courtship and financial matters.

Send me your full name and address, stating whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss and the exact date of your birth; but 2 cents postage on your letter and enclose 10 cents in 1 or 2 cent stamps to cover part expenses of typing, return postage, etc., and I will send you specially prepared free test reading at once. Write plainly. Address Prof. Raleigh, Suite 202-A, No. 47 Bedford St., London, W. C., England.

Chinese will be permitted to enter Panama in the future only after depositing $1,000 to guarantee their return to China on completion of their contracts with the firm in whose service they come out.

POWERFUL AIR RIFLE Length 22 inches. Working parts of the best grades of steel. The stock is finely polished walnut. Shoots small game. Powerful, accurate, durable. You can have this air rifle for distributing only 8 of our fast selling art pictures at 25 cents on our special offer. Everybody will take one. **IT COSTS YOU NOTHING** to try, as we take back these you can't dispose of and no money, just your name and address. **M. O. SEITZ, 1 D52 CHICAGO.** **FREE**

Glasses Absolutely Free

Don't Send Me One Cent

when you answer this announcement, as I am going to mail you a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses (known in the spectacle business as "lenses") absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible with them on even by the dim firelight; you'll find that you can again thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on, and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long, if you like, without any headaches or eye-pains, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

Or, if you're a sportsman and like to go out hunting occasionally, just shoulder your gun and go out into the woods some early morning when the haze is yet in the air, and you'll be greatly delighted when you drop the smallest bird off the tallest tree-top at the very first shot sure, with the help of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses of mine. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the twilight, you'll easily distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach with them on—and this even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot even read the largest headlines in this paper.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and everyway. Then after a thorough tryout, if you find that every word I have said about them is as honest and as true as gospel, and if they really have restored to you the absolute perfect eyesight of your early youth, you can keep them forever without one cent of pay, and

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. Won't you help me introduce my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses in your locality on this easy, simple condition?

If you are a genuine, bona-fide spectacle-wearer (no children need apply) and want to do me this favor, write your name, address and age on the below four-dollar coupon at once, and this will entitle you to a pair of my famous "Perfect Vision" glasses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

Write your name, address and age on the below coupon at once.

$4 DR. HAUX—The Spectacle Man—ST. LOUIS, MO. $4

I herewith enclose this four-dollar coupon, which you agreed in the above advertisement to accept in full and complete payment of a brand new pair of your famous "Perfect Vision" glasses, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that contract.

My age is.....

Name .....

Postoffice .....

Rural Route and Box No.....State.....

$4 $4

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT

Kindly explain what political changes have taken place in China and what is the present form of government.—J. G., Parkersburg, W. Va.

For many years the government of China was an absolute despotism. In the seventeenth century the Ming dynasty was overcome by the Manchus from the north. The conditions and practices of the autocracy were preserved by the Manchus, but for many years the civil service had become the power in the empire. Many reforms were initiated or promised in the last few years of the imperial rule, and an executive body was actually created, while a legislature was promised. At the close of the year 1911, the party of reform forced the imperial dynasty to abdicate, and a Republic was proclaimed. President Yuan Shih-kai was elected February 15, 1912, for one year.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Please tell what states have abolished capital punishment.—W. A. D., Scottsville, Ky.

The states of this country which have abolished capital punishment are Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Rhode Island and Kansas, Colorado and Iowa have both restored it after brief periods of abolition. The only foreign country which has abolished it is Italy.

CHARLES DICKENS

Will you be kind enough to give a biography of Charles Dickens?—P. S., Scott City, Kansas.

Charles Dickens was born near Portsmouth, Eng., February 7, 1812. His father was a government clerk, who subsequently moved to London and became a parliamentary reporter. Charles received a good education and was placed as a clerk in an attorney's office but not liking the routine of the law, he abandoned it for the work of a reporter. He began by taking down parliamentary speeches, but soon found a more congenial field of labor in writing sketches of the various phases of life in London. His first series of sketches, over the nom deplume of "Boz," were published in the Morning Chronicle. In 1838 the Pickwick Papers began to appear in the Monthly Magazine. The work fairly electrified the reading world of London, and the young novelist leaped into fame. Before the story was completed Mr. Dickens had been offered the position of editor of Bentley's Miscellaney, and had begun a new novel—Oliver Twist, in its columns. His net works were Nicholas Nickelby, The Old Curiosity Shop and Barnaby Rudge. Just after the completion of the last named work, in 1843, Mr. Dickens made his first visit to America. After his return he wrote American Notes and Martin Chuzzlewit. He also began about this time his annual Christmas story with the issue of The Christmas Carol. He traveled on the continent part of the years 1844-45, and on coming home joined with some friends in starting the London Daily News. He did not enjoy political writing, however, and gave up his connection with the News to found a new weekly periodical, Household Words. After some years, through some disagreement with the publishers, he resigned charge of the periodical and started another, All the Year Round, of which he was editor until the year of his death. For this magazine he wrote the sketches called The Uncommercial Traveler and many of his best short tales. His later novels were Dombey and Son (1848), David Copperfield (1850), Hard Times (1854), A Tale of Two Cities (1860), Great Expectations (1861), Our Mutual Friend (1865). His last work was The Mystery of Edwin Drood, which he began to issue in monthly numbers in 1869, but he died before its completion. During the later years of his life Mr. Dickens gained much profit by reading selections from his writings. He made a tour of the United States giving readings in 1867-68. He died suddenly, June 8, 1870, from apoplexy.

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS

Who are the judges of the Kentucky court of appeals?—B. C. J., Donansburg, Ky.

The judges of the Kentucky court of appeals are: Chief justice, J. P. Hobson; justices, W. E. Settle, C. C. Turner, J. M. Lansing, J. D. Carroll, T. J. Nunn and Shackelford Miller.

MAJORITY IN CONGRESS

Kindly tell what parties had a majority in congress from 1885 to 1900.—W. C. B., Dalton, Ga.

The parties having a majority in congress from 1885 to 1900 were: The Republicans in the senate from 1885 to 1893, the Democrats from 1893 to 1897, and the Republicans from 1895 to 1900. The parties having a majority in the house were: The Democrats from 1885 to 1889, the Republicans from 1889 to 1891, the Democrats from 1891 to 1895, and the Republicans from 1895 to 1900.

MARRIAGE LAWS

Please tell what states prohibit the marriage of whites and negroes.—W. F. B., Ringold, Ga.

The states of the United States prohibiting marriage of white and persons of negro descent are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Kindly give a biography of Booker T. Washington.—A. E. L., Hillman, Michigan.

Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, was born in Franklin county, Virginia, about 1858. After the civil war he went to Malden, Va., where he worked first in a salt furnace and afterwards in a coal mine. He obtained some rudiments of education in a night school there, and finally, after many difficulties, got to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, where he studied from 1872 to 1875. After a two years' interval of teaching at Malden, he obtained further training at the Wayland Seminary at Washington. In 1879 he was made an instructor at Hampton, where he had charge of the work of the Indian pupils. In 1881 he was selected to start, in Tuskegee, Ala., an institution on the plan of the one at Hampton. The state legislature granted an appropriation of $2,000 annually for the salaries of the teaching force, but the institution existed then in name only. Washington opened the school with an enrollment of 30 in an old church and shanty. Later he purchased a plantation about a mile from Tuskogee and removed the school thither to its present site. Its development was due chiefly to the activity of Washington in bringing the nature and merits of the work to public attention. He became well known as a public speaker. He organized the National Negro Business League at Boston in 1900. Among his writings are: The Future of the American Negro and Up From Slavery.

GOVERNORS OF STATES

Please publish the names of the governors of the different states of the Union and when they were elected.—O. P. W., Rudd, Iowa.

The governors of the states and the dates of their election are as follows: Alabama, Emmet O'Neal, elected in 1910; Arizona, J. W. P. Hunt, 1911; Arkansas, J. T. Robinson, 1912; California, H. W. Johnson, 1910; Colorado, E. M. Ammons, 1912; Connecticut, S. E. Baldwin, 1912; Delaware, C. R. Miller, 1912; Florida, Park Trammell, 1912; Georgia, J. M. Brown, 1910; Idaho, J. M. Haines, 1912; Illinois, E. F. Dunne, 1912; Indiana, S. M. Ralston, 1912; Iowa, G. W. Clarke, 1912; Kansas, G. H. Hodges, 1912; Kentucky, J. B. McCreary, 1911; Louisiana, L. E. Hall, 1912; Maine, W. T. Haines, 1912; Maryland, P. L. Goldsbourough, 1911; Massachusetts, E. N. Fos, 1912; Michigan, W. N. Ferris, 1912; Minnesota, A. O. Eberhart, 1912; Missouri, E. W. Major, 1912; Mississippi, Earl Brewer, 1911; Montana, S. V. Stewart, 1912; Nevada, T. L. Oddie, 1910; Nebraska, J. N. Morehead, 1912; New Hampshire, S. D. Felker, 1912; New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson, 1910, who will resign; New Mexico, W. C. MacDonald, 1911; New York, Wm. Sulzer, 1912; North Carolina, Locke Craig, 1912; North Dakota, L. B. Hanna, 1912; Ohio, J. M. Cox, 1912; Oklahoma, Lee Cruce, 1910; Oregon, Oswald West, 1910; Pennsylvania, J. K. Teuer, 1910; Rhode Island, A. J. Pothier, 1912; South Carolina, C. L. Blease, 1912; South Dakota, F. M. Bryne, 1912; Tennessee, B. W. Hooper, 1912; Texas, V. B. Colquitt, 1912; Utah, Wm. Spry, 1912; Vermont, A. M. Fletcher, 1912; Virginia, W. H. Mann, 1912; Washington, Ernest Lister, 1912; West Virginia, H. D. Hatfield, 1912; Wisconsin, F. E. McGovern, 1912; Wyoming, J. M. Carey, 1910.

1912 ELECTION

Kindly publish the number of votes each candidate for the Presidency received in 1912.—B. S., Xenia, Ill.

The total number of votes received by each candidate in 1912 was as follows: Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, 6,293,120; Wm. H. Taft, Republican, 3,485,082; Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive, 4,119,582; Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, 901,839; Eugene W. Chafin, Prohibitionist, 206,427; Arthur E. Reimer, Socialist Labor, 28,750. The electoral vote was: Wilson, 435; Taft, 8; Roosevelt, 88.

GENERAL HANCOCK

I would like to have an account of the life of General Hancock published in the Question Bureau.—S. E., Bellknap, Pa.

Winfield Scott Hancock, the American soldier, was born at Montgomery Square, Pennsylvania, in 1824, and died in February, 1886. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1844, and after frontier service in the sixth infantry, fought with credit in the Mexican war, and was successively regimental adjutant and quartermaster in 1844 and 1855. He was stationed at Fort Meyers, Florida, during the Seminole disturbances and from 1857 to 1858 was in Kansas, from whence he was ordered to Utah and then to California. At the beginning of the Civil war, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He distinguished himself at Williamsburg and during the second day's fight at Antietam, September 17, 1862, was placed in command of the first division, second army corps. He was promoted major-general, U. S. V., in November, 1862. He largely saved the day at Chancellorsville and shortly afterwards was assigned to the command of the second army corps. In July, 1863, he was ordered to proceed to the field of Gettysburg and report whether batlle should be given at that point. He reported Gettysburg as a suitable place for the battle, and on July 3 commanded the left center against which a Confederate charge was directed and in the course of which he was shot from his horse. In 1866 he was appointed major-general U. S. A., and from 1866 to 1872 commanded successively the departments of Missouri, Texas, Louisiana., the military division of the Atlantic and the department of Dakota. In 1872 he was again assigned to the division of the Atlantic. In 1880 he was a Democratic candidate for the presidency, but was defeated by Garfield with a small plurality.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

I would like to have you give a description of the life of Napoleon Bonaparte in the columns of your paper.—C. K., Baltic, Ohio.

Napoleon I. was born in Corsica, August 15, 1769, and died in St. Helena, May 5, 1821. At the age of 10 he attended a military school at Brienne, entering the French army as lieutenant in 1785. After several years of active service he married Josephine de Beauharnais in 1796. Being placed at the head of an army he fought many battles with the enemies of the French. He conquered Italy and for a time was master of Egypt, but in the latter place his army was cut off from France by Nelson. Napoleon then undertook to subjugate Syria, but was compelled to retreat to Egypt. During his absence a new coalition had been formed against France and the directory saw its armies defeated on the Rhine and in Italy. With the assistance of several men he abolished the directory, virtually making himself monarch under the title of first consul, holding office for a term of ten years. He began a legislative reconstruction of France. In 1802 he was made consul for life, and two years later was proclaimed hereditary emperor of the French. England declared war against France in the meantime. Napoleon soon saw himself opposed by a coalition consisting of Russia, Frussia and England as its principal members. He crushed the first two countries, compelling them to conclude peace in 1807. Russia then allied herself to France, and Prussia lost half of her territory. Napoleon had now reached the height of his power as he was the head of a great confederacy of states. He surrounded his throne with subordinate thrones occupied by members of his family, England alone standing between him and universal dominion. England was safe from invasion, but was vulnerable through her commerce. Napoleon undertook to starve her by closing the ports of Europe against her ships. To do this he seized Spain and Portugal, putting his brother on the Spanish throne. This seizure proved a fatal error, for his resources were drained and an enemy was placed in his rear in 1813. In 1809 he divorced Josephine, marrying Maria Louisa of Austria, in 1810. A war broke out with Russia. He invaded that country, entered Moscow and wanted truce, but was refused. Being compelled to winter there, his army dwindled before the cold, hunger and the enemy. Prussia and Austria soon declared war and Napoleon found himself again opposed by a coalition of Russia, England, Prussia, Austria and Swenden. He won his last victory at Dresden in 1813. Napoleon was compelled to abdicate, but was allowed to retain the title of emperor, and received the island of Elba, as a sovereign principality. The congress of Vienna convened in 1814 for the purpose of restoring and regulating the relations between the powers disturbed by Napoleon. Quarrels in the congress encouraged Napoleon to leave Elba in 1815. He entered Paris, formed an army and was defeated by the allies at Waterloo, June 18, 1815. After futile attempts to escape to America, he surrendered to the British Admiral Hotham at Rochefort. He was sent to St. Helena as a prisoner of the allies for the remainder of his life.

TANNING SKINS

I would like to know how furs can be tanned.—M. D., Friendship, N. Y.

An excellent plan for tanning any kind of skin with the fur on is to proceed as follows: Cut off the useless parts, soak the skin in order to soften it, then remove the fatty matter from the inside and soak the skin in warm water for an hour. Next mix equal parts of borax, saltpetre and glauber salts (sulphate of soda), in the proportion of about one-half ounce of each for each skin, with sufficient water to make a thin paste. spread this mixture with a brush over the inside of the skin, applying more on the thicker parts than on the thinner, double the skin together, flesh side inward, and place in a cool place. After standing 24 hours, wash the skin clean and apply in the same manner as before a mixture of one ounce of hard white soap, melted slowly together without being allowed to boil, fold together again and put away in a warm place for 24 hours. After this, dissolve four ounces alum, eight ounces salt and two ounces saleratus in sufficient hot rainwater to saturate the skin; when cool enough not to scald the hand, soak the skin in it for 12 hours; then wring it out and hang it up to dry. When dry repeat this soaking and drying two or three times, till the skin is sufficiently soft. Lastly smooth the inside with fine sand paper and pumice stone.

ISLAND OF PATMOS

I would like to have a description of the island of Patmos published in the Bureau.—F. S., Martinsville, Ill.

Patmos is a Turkish island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Anatolia. It measures ten miles from north to south, six from east to west, and contains about fifteen square miles of rocky, unfertile soil. It once did a flourishing business with Ephesus, but at the beginning of the Christian era was a desert and used as a place of sequestration. Here St. John was exiled and wrote the Apocalypse. At the close of the eleventh century a monastery was built here in honor of St. John, which has a very valuable collection of ecclesiastical manuscripts.

FLORIDA CLIMATE

Will you please tell something of the climate of Florida?—S. A. D., Parker, W. Va.

The soil of Florida is sandy and in the southern and eastern parts of the state there are many lakes and bayous, making the region full of swamps. There are no prolonged and severe winters in Florida and also no great ranges of temperature. The dry season is in the fall and winter, when the rainfall ranges from 6 to 8 inches. In the summer it ranges from 18 to 20 inches. The normal mean temperature for January is from 60 to 70 degrees, and in July 80 degrees and above. The hottest months, June, July and August, have their greatest heat tempered by frequent showers.

MISCELLANEOUS

A. M. L., Clyde, Pa.—In 1824, when Lafayette made a visit to the United States, congress voted him $200,000 and a township of land.

S. H. S., Sweetland, W. Va.—International copyright is the right of authors of the principal countries of the world to secure copyrights in those countries.

C. C. S., Strawberry Pint, Iowa—Write to the Forward to the Land Bureau, Chicago Sunday Tribune, for the information you want.

B. H. J., Alliance, Ohio—There were in service during the civil war several generals in command of different divisions of the army, but not all of the same rank.

L. L. B., Bloomington, Ind.—Ask some taxidermist about that which you wish to know.

J. B. F., Winnebago, Minn.—Probably your state experiment station would give you some information on the subject.

M. M., Buffalo, Va.—The date of Christ's birth cannot be given with any certainty. It probably occurred about the year 5 B. C., on December 25.

W. A. K., Bloomsburg, Pa.—Address the general offices of the raidroad at New Haven, Ct.

J. W. M., New Franklin, Ohio.—The colleges you name are all non-sectarian except Meadville and we do not know anything about that one.

W. G. C., Allmond, N. Y.—We have no references giving a biography of Rose C. O'Neill.

S. M. H., Bristol, Tenn.—Write to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C. for information concerning copyright.

F. C., Decatur, Mich.—The Question Bureau never published a biography of E. O. Excell, and has no references mentioning him.

J. L. P., Gassaway, W. Va.—Redlands, a city of San Benardino county, California.

J. M., Saegerton, Pa.—Pennsylvania has two penitentiaries, the Eastern and the Western, the former at Philadelphia and the latter at Allegheny.

SAVED THEIR TEETH

By Simple Home Treatment

Physician-Dentist Stops Receding, Bleeding, Ulcerated Gums, Pus Discharges, MAKES LOOSE TEETH FIRM, Cures Pyorrhea or Rigg's Disease Without Pain or Dental Chair.

He Will Save YOUR Teeth Don't Have Them Pulled

Thousands of sufferers believe there is no cure for these conditions because they have spent so much with high-priced specialists to no avail or have tried remedy after remedy with no permanent benefit. Others cannot bear the pain connected with the ordinary treatment and, rather than submit to further torture, go on suffering with stomach trouble and indigestion because they cannot properly masticate their food, are thin and nervous, have headaches, failing eyesight and a host of other ailments that are due to loose, sore and aching teeth and gums, or ill-fitting, uncomfortable plates and bridges.

FREE

If you are one of those who dread the dentist's chair, if you fear you will lose your teeth and have to wear false teeth or unsanitary bridges, with their train of suffering, annoyance and expense; if your teeth bleed or are aching or loose, then write me at once and I will tell you what thousands are today doing for themselves, without pain or bother, and getting the results that heretofore no doctor, dentist or other specialist has been able to accomplish, because their methods were all wrong.

It will cost you nothing to find out about this wonderful but simple and pleasant home remedy, and how you can have the perfect teeth and gums of your youth. You can take the matter into your own hands once and for all. Since there is no pain whatever connected with it, and no expense, it would seem that EVERYBODY who suffers with their teeth and are honestly willing to care for them as they should would welcome this opportunity and be glad to write and find out about it at once. If YOU need and want this good information and proof just send your name and address to

DR. F. W. WILLARD,
A140 Temple Court Building, Chicago.

What'll Stop Sour Stomach?

They Act Quick and Relief Is Almost Immediate.

There are some things so exactly right that to mention them brings calm and repose. And to use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets gives the stomach just that kind of lift that makes you check up one hundred per cent to the good. Particularly is this true with those who suffer with sour stomach. You feel so mean that you actually hate yourself. And yet in a few minutes these tablets sweeten the stomach, arrest unnatural fermentation, start a powerful digestive action and prevent the formation of gas.

They are composed of only such digestants as are approved by the very best of physicians.

Real, live, progressive people want to be around where the activities of life embrace whatever circumstances dictate. If a house party serves a Welsh rarebit go to it. It isn't the easiest thing in the world to digest, 'tis true, but what of it? Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will take care of you, keep your stomach in control and your dreams won't see an army or hobgoblins playing hobs with your nerves. Many physicians regularly prescribe Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets for the stomach disorders of patients who are ill with some constitutional malady. They do so for the reason that these tablets are not a patent medicine and their composition is known and recognized as the most approved and most powerful of all digestants.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold and recommended by all druggists at 50c a box.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, February 17.

SENATE—The district appropriation bill was considered for an hour, Senator Hoke Smith objecting to numerous increases in salary. Senator Root's bill to repeal the exemption from tolls for American ships engaged in the coastwise trade was laid on the table by the committee on interoceanic canals. The interstate commerce committee tentatively agreed to the house physical valuation bill, amending it to include express and telegraph companies and all other interstate carriers. Senator Ashurst introduced a resolution asking President Taft to transmit to congress facts regarding conditions in Mexico City. A favorable report on the Rockefeller foundation bill was ordered by the judiciary committee. The pensions committee ordered a favorable report on house bill grainting pensions to widows of soldiers of the Spanish war and of soldiers of the civil war who married after 1890. Campaign funds committee decided to examine former Representative Joseph C. Sibley at his winter home in Florida. Provisions giving the government the right to impose a federal tax for water power grants were stricken from the Connecticut river dam bill, and the measure then adopted. After a sharp debate on the immigration bill, vetoed by President Taft, an agreement was reached to vote this afternoon at 3 o'clock on the motion to pass it over the veto.

HOUSE—The house convened at noon and began consideration of the legislation on the suspension calendar. Secretary Stimson appeared before the foreign affairs committee on Niagara Falls protection. Sir Edmund Walker, a Canadian banking authority, gave his views to the currency reform committee. The sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying $113,271,615, was reported. A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Baton Rouge, La. Representative Prince, in a speech, denounced the sentiment in favor of intervention in Mexico. The public buildings bill, appropriating $25,000,000, was passed, and now goes to the senate.

Wednesday, February 19.

SENATE—The district appropriation bill was passed, the Jones-Works excise bill, the Gallinger public utilities bill, and the La Follette bill to prohibit the merger of district utilities being added as amendments. A supplementary treaty between the United States and France, extending until 1918 the provisions of existing treaty arrangements, and a general sanitary treaty with other nations were ratified. A bill was passed authorizing the payment of $71,000 to Americans injured by the firing of Mexican revolutionists across the border. The interstate commerce committee favorably reported a railroad physical valuation bill, including express and telegraph companies and other common carriers in its provisions. Democrats decided to move for an executive session to confirm army, navy, and diplomatic appointment. The finance committee will meet today to consider bills for the creation of a tariff commission. The judiciary committee favorably reported the Rockefeller foundation bill.

House.—The house met at 10:30 a. m. and resumed debate on the sundry civil bill, which will be the order of business today. The immigration act was taken up, and the President's veto of the measure was sustained by a vote of 213 to 114. Secretary MacVeagh testified before the treasury department expenditures committee that $35,000,000 above current liabilities was a practical working balance for the treasury. Majority Leader Underwood declared that President-elect Wilson did not want this year's appropriation bills to go over to the next administration. Representative Webb introduced a bill to ask Attorney General Wickersham to state why criminal action against importers of china from Limoges, France, had been stopped.

Thursday, February 20.

House resumed debate on sundry appropriation bill. Chairman Hay of military affairs committee introduced bill to relate number of officers allowed by each army regiment. Representative Stanley urged judiciary committee to recommend passage of bill to prohibit holding companies from engaging in interstate commerce. Shipping trust investigating committee heard testimony on Great Lakes rates.

Senate began debate on river and harbor appropriation bill. Finance committee indorsed Lodge bill for tariff commission of five members. Library committee was directed to ascertain correct version of Lincoln's Gettysburg address. Commerce committe agreed to report favorably a bill appropriating about $1,000,000 for lighthouse service. Senator Root, before library committee urged favorable action on legislative drafting bureau bill. Passed house bill giving Idaho authority to open certain phosphate and oil lands.

Friday, February 21.

SENATE—Consideration of the river and harbor bill was continued without action being taken. The physical valuation bill was reported, and an agreement reached to vote on the measure Monday. A favorable report was ordered on the bill appropriating $1,500,000 for government participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The agricultural appropriation bill was reported, carrying $18,566,580. The public building bill was reported carrying approximately, $45,000,000. A bill carrying appropriations aggregating $1,000,000 for lighthouse construction was passed.

HOUSE—The house convened at 10:30 a. m., and resumed debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was passed late in the afternoon. The shipping trust investigating committee continued its hearing, with Bernard N. Baker testifying. The naval appropriation bill was called up by Chairman Padgett, of the naval committee, and a filibuster was started by the "little navy" members.

Saturday, February 22.

SENATE—Senator Brandegee read Washington's farewell address. Took up river and harbor appropriation bill.

HOUST—Washington's farewell address read. Renewed economy fight on the naval bill.

You should read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

Arrested for Generosity.

New York Telegram.

Recently a man was arrested in St. Louis on the complaint of his wife, who asked the police to hold him for a legal inquiry into his mental condition. She charged he was lavishly spending money for diamonds, silverware, fine clothes and shoes, an automobile and a supply of whisky, good for 10 years. A doctor failed to find evidences of insanity, and the accused denied the charges made by his wife about extravagant expenditures, and said he was amply able to pay for the goods he had ordered, most of which he had intended as a surprise for her on her wedding anniversary. He convinced the police he was not insane and was released.

AMERICAN WOMEN WILD WITH DELIGHT

A Beautiful Complexion INSTANTANEOUSLY FREE SAMPLE

If you are fortunate enough to have this adv. catch your eye, you'll be one of the happiest women in the world—for I will absolutely guarantee to give a beautiful complexion in just a moment **WITHOUT COST TO YOU.** In all the history of the world's toilette there has NEVER at any time, been such an offer as this—and the best of all is this—YOU CAN TRY AND BE CONVINCED BEFORE you spend a single penny. Thousands of the finest Parisian society women are using enameline.

Here's the story: I spent the last two years in Europe, and during my travels I discovered an old Parisian physician making Face Enameline. I tried his preparation and was completely amazed at the results—I was delighted—I was thunderstruck—I could hardly believe my own eyes. From him I purchased the formula and I completely control it throughout America.

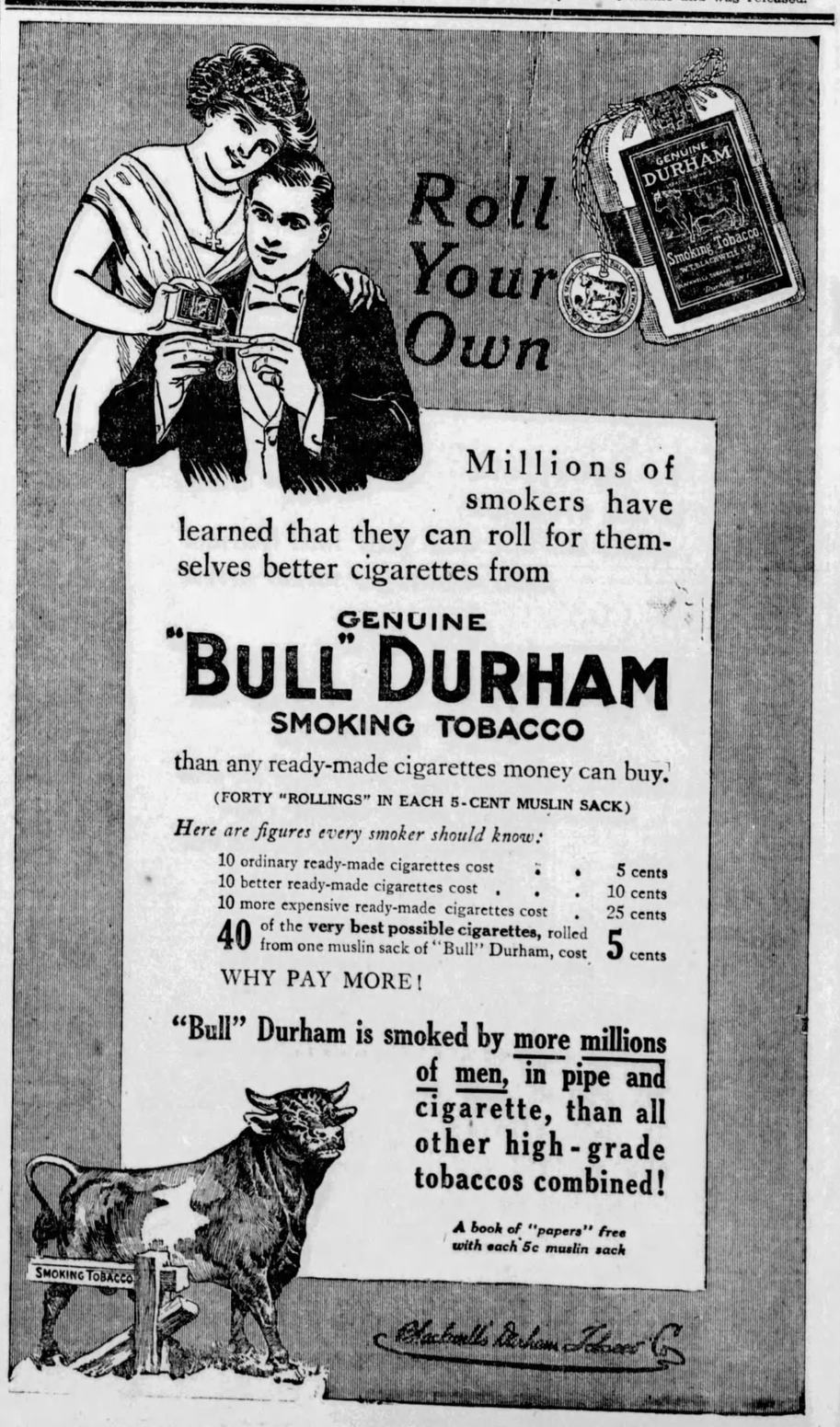
Two months ago I gave out a few samples to women friends of mine, and since that time I have been literally swamped with requests for this Parisan Face Enameline. Women have besieged me at my home—implored me to give them more of my preparation. Now a company has been formed to market this amazing Face Enameline, and I am now going to make this wonderful preparation known to women the world over.

My Parisian Face Enameline covers birthmarks, moles, freckles, blotches, blackheads, large pores, liver spots, etc. Absolutely no massaging necessary. A few moments is all that's needed to give you a perfect satiny complexion. It can't rub off. Makes you beautiful **immediately.** Keeps your skin in exquisite condition. Put on fresh every day. Ladies carry it in their purses. It eradicates wrinkles—prevents chapping. Really it is the most amazing preparation in the whole world.

And now, in order to introduce it to American women I announce that upon receipts of five 2-cent stamps, (or silver) to help pay packing, postage, time spent in wrapping, etc., I will send every lady a generous sample to carry in her purse. I know so well that after you have tried this Parisan Face Enameline, you will be wildly delighted. I tell you positively there's nothing like it in the whole world.

After you have received your package, let your lady friends try it. They will be amazed. I will mail a package to every lady that sends in five 2-cent stamps, but you must **answer this announcement now,** for this advertisement will not appear again—nor will this offer be made again.

ELIZABETH PALMER,
745 So. Sherman St.
CHICAGO, ILL.


Roll Your Own
GENUINE DURHAM
Smoking Tobacco
Millions of smokers have learned that they can roll for themselves better cigarettes from
GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO
than any ready-made cigarettes money can buy.
(FORTY "ROLLINGS" IN EACH 5-CENT MUSLIN SACK)
Here are figures every smoker should know:
10 ordinary ready-made cigarettes cost . . . 5 cents
10 better ready-made cigarettes cost . . . 10 cents
10 more expensive ready-made cigarettes cost . 25 cents
40 of the very best possible cigarettes, rolled from one muslin sack of "Bull" Durham, cost 5 cents
WHY PAY MORE!
"Bull" Durham is smoked by more millions of men, in pipe and cigarette, than all other high-grade tobaccos combined!
A book of "papers" free with each 5c muslin sack
SMOKING TOBACCO

Guaranteed Rupture Holder On 60 Days Trial

Won't Cost You A Cent If The Two Months Test Doesn't Prove All Our Claims.

You can make a thorough 60 day test of this guaranteed rupture holder without having to risk a single cent. We'll make one especially for your case and let you see for yourself how it takes all the misery out of being ruptured.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind on earth that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of that's good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting—no more trouble. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic net spring trusses, and why druggists should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned rupture holders and trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the rare and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60 day test without risking a penny.

Box 14—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

GOITRE

Can be successfully treated at home without risk or danger. If you are afflicted with goitre WRITE TODAY for FREE TRIAL treatment which will convince you. NO CHARGES. WRITE NOW—TODAY.
THE APPROVED REMEDY CO., Box 773, Cincinnati, O.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. If, after you have used it and it has proven itself to be what I have hoped for—means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 301, Alhambra Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

HEARTS TREATED FREE

By Dr. Miles, the Great Specialist Who Sends a New $2.50 Treatment, Free.

Heart disease is dangerous, hundreds drop dead who could have been saved. Many have been cured after doctors failed. To prove the remarkable efficacy of his new Special Treatment for heart disease, short breath, pain in side, shoulder or arm, oppression, irregular pulse, palpitation, smothering, puffing of ankles or dropsy, Dr. Miles will send to afflicted persons a $2.50 Free Treatment. Bad cases usually soon relieved.

These treatments are the result of 20 year' extensive research and remarkable success in treating various ailments of the heart, liver and stomach, which often complicate each case.

Send for Remarkable Cures in Your State.

So wonderful are the results that he wishes every sick person to test this famous treatment at his expense. Afflicted persons should avail themselves of this liberal offer, as they may never have such an opportunity again. Delays are dangerous. No death comes more suddenly than that from heart disease.

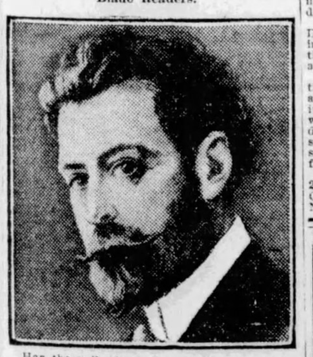
Send at once for his Free Book and Free Treatment. Describe your disease. Address Dr. Franklin Miles, Elkhart, Ind., 603 Main Street.

Can This Man Read Your Life?

The Rich, Poor, Exalted and Humble Seek His Advice on Business, Marriage, Friends, Enemies, Changes, Speculation, Love Affairs, Journeys and All Events of Life.

Many Say He Reveals Their Lives With Amazing Accuracy.

Free Test Readings Will Be Sent for a Short Time to All Toledo Weekly Blade Readers.



Has the veil of mystery that has so long shrouded the ancient sciences been raised at last? Can it be that a system has been perfected that reveals with reasonable accuracy the character and disposition of an individual and so outlines the life as to assist in avoiding errors and taking advantage of opportunities?

Roxroy, a man who has for twenty years been delving into the mysteries of the occult, making a scientific study of the various methods of reading the lives of people, seems to have reached a higher round on the ladder of fame than his predecessors. Letters are pouring into his office from all parts of the world telling of the benefits derived from his advice. Many of his patrons look upon him as a man gifted with some strange, mysterious power, but he modestly asserts that what he accomplishes is due alone to an understanding of natural laws.

He is a man of kindly feeling toward humanity, and his manner and tone immediately impress one with his sincere belief in his work. A huge stack of grateful letters from people who have received readings from him adds to other convincing proof as to his ability. Even Astrologers and Palmists admit that his system surpasses anything yet introduced.

Baroness Blanquet, in a letter to Prof. Roxroy says:—I thank you for my complete Life Reading, which is really of extraordinary accuracy. I had already consulted several Astrologers, but never before have I been answered with so much truth, or received such complete satisfaction. It is with sincere pleasure that I shall recommend you to my friends and acquaintances, for I feel sure that it would be doing a good action to make your marvelous science known.

If you wish take advantage of Roxroy's generous offer and obtain a free reading, send your date, month, year of birth, state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss, and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

I have heard of your power
To read people's lives,
And would ask what for me
You have to advise?

Be sure to give your correct name, birth, date and address, and write plainly. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. No. 1115D, No. 177A, Kensington High street, London, W., England. If you wish, you may inclose 10 cents (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, clerical work, etc. Do not inclose coins or silver in letters.

Diabetes

Simple Herb Quickly Relieves This Dread Disease

Diabetes has heretofore been considered incurable, and the only hope held out to the afflicted has been to prolong their years by strict diet.

A plant recently discovered in Mexico, called Diabetol Herb, has been found to be a specific in the treatment of diabetes, quickly reducing the specific gravity and sugar, restoring vigor and building up the system.

This harmless vegetable remedy will relieve the patient of his worst symptoms, in the most aggravated cases, within a week, and to prove it, we will mail the first 50c package for 25c, with free, booklet of special values to the diabetic, containing latest diet lists and exclusive table of food values, giving percentage of starch and sugar (carbohydrates) in 250 different foods.

Tell your afflicted friends of this offer and send 25c today for a full-sized 50c package: AMES CHEMICAL CO., Box 139 B, Whitney Point, N. Y.

GIVE ME A CHANCE TO CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM FREE

I took my own medicine. It cured my rheumatism after I had suffered tortures for thirty-six years. I spent $20,000 before I discovered the remedy that cured me, but I'll give you the benefit of my experience for nothing.

If you suffer from rheumatism let me send you a package of my remedy absolutely free. Don't send any money, I want to give it to you. I want you to see for yourself what it will do. The picture shows how I suffered. Maybe you are suffering the same way. Don't. You don't need to. I've got the remedy that will cure you and it's yours for the asking. Write me today. S. T. Delano, 133 E. Delano Bldg., Syracuse, New York, and I'll send you a free package the very day I get your letter.

VARICOSE VEINS, BAD LEGS, ETC.

are completely cured with inexpensive home treatment. It absolutely removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

POST PLAN BORN AS WAS MINERVA

Unlike Rural Delivery, Parcel Delivery Instantly Effective.

The parcel post system authorized by the postal appropriation act passed by congress at the last session and which became effective on the first day of the new year, carried an appropriation of $750,000 for the expense incident to its establishment, including $180,000 for equipment, $43,000 for printing, $23,000 for special mail sacks, $16,000 for 10,000,000 tags, $1,000 for 110,000 tape lines and approximately $11,000 for rubber stamps and other miscellaneous necessities.

A series of committees made up of department officers and postal experts worked out preliminary details of the new system during four months. Many thousand inquiries were received from all over the country about the regulations and the postmaster general had many requests to send officers of the service to attend meetings of boards of trade and other similar organizations, to explain the system and its operation.

After the system had been in operation 15 days, the postmasters submitted a report showing the volume of business, the additional cost, together with an outline of the plan of handling new business.

Instantly Effective.

Unlike the rural free delivery, the parcel post became effective throughout the entire postal service at the same time. Like the birth of Minerva, the system sprang into existence fully equipped for its mission in carrying matter to and from any point in the country. Every precaution was taken to have the mails moving with the usual dispatch and after the Christmas rush and before the New Year Day, the postmasters spent much time instructing their clerks and carriers just how the business should be accepted and handled to the best advantage. Rules announced that the law admits to the mails practically all kinds of merchandise that can be safely transported, including products of the farm and garden as well as factory products, provided such articles do not weigh over 11 pounds nor exceed 72 inches in combined length and girth.

The regulations provide that parcels may be mailed at any post office for delivery to any address in the country, "including farm and factory products, (but not books and printed matter) of almost every description up to 11 pounds in weight." Books and printed matter are not included, and so cannot be sent by this system.

Rates Established.

The minimum rate is five cents for the first pound and three cents for each additional pound to any point not exceeding 50 miles from the office of mailing; the local rate, which is five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound, applies to all parcels the delivery of which does no involve their transportation on railway lines. The rates increase for each successive one of the zones as they are called, the maximum being 12 cents a pound, which will carry a parcel across the continent or to any of our possessions. This enables the farmer or the factory producer to send his products by mail from and to any point in this country or our possessions.

Another feature which the regulations cover is the insurance on parcels. It provides that "a mailable parcel may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $50, on payment of a fee of 10 cents in parcel post stamps, such stamps to be affixed." The liability for indemnity shall cease when delivery has been effected.

Must Not Be Sealed.

The law requires that parcels must be prepared for mailing in such manner that the contents can be easily examined, and will not be accepted unless it bears the name and address of the sender preceded by the word "From."

Under the mailable perishable articles are butter, lard, fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries and articles that decay quickly. Articles must all be marked "Perishable," and those articles which are likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery will not be accepted for mailing. Postmasters, however, are given the right to destroy any matter which becomes offensive and injurious to health if such articles cannot be delivered.

Manufacturers and dealers intending to transmit articles in considerable quantities are asked to submit to the postmaster for approval a specimen parcel showing the manner of packing. Queen bees, live insects and dried reptiles may be mailed. Seeds of fruit, nursery stock and all other plant products for propagation are also mailable under the same conditions.

Candies, confectionery, yeast cakes, soap in hard cakes, etc., must be enclosed in boxes and so wrapped as to prevent injury to other mail matter. Sealed original packages, of proprietary articles, such as soaps, tobaccos, pills, tablets, etc., put up in fixed quantities by the manufacturer, will be accepted. Millinery, toys, musical instruments, etc., and articles wholly or in part of glass, must be securely packed and the parcel labeled "Fragile."

Ink powders, pepper, snuff, or other similar powders not explosives, or any similar pulverized dry substance not poisonous, may be sent when enclosed in cases made of metal, wood or other material to render impossible the escape of any of the contents. Flour of all kinds must be put up in such manner as to prevent the package breaking or cracking or the flour being scattered in the mails. Other rules which apply to all mail apply to the parcel post matter, such as the forwarding of parcels and parcels on which the postage is unpaid.

HUERTA GOVERNMENT SAYS SLAYING WAS UNFORESEEN

Mexico City, Feb. 24.—The official investigation into the death of Madero and Suarez on Saturday night is to begin at once, but the general belief prevails that it will substantiate the official versions of the occurrence.

The fact that the bodies of the two statesmen were recovered in the rear of the penitentiary was explained today by the statement that a second encounter occurred close to the building. It is said the automobiles ran along a side road and that Madero and Suarez jumped out and were running when they were caught between the fire of the guards and the attacking party, this accounting for wounds being inflicted on them from different directions.

Declare Good Faith.

Provisional President Huerta and the other authorities here are earnest in their declarations that the government was acting in good faith, and that the death of the prisoners was due solely to unforseen circumstances.

With the passing of Francisco Madero, the general opinion prevails that the tenseness of the situation has been relieved. There is a marked tendency on the part of all classes to accept the new order of things. From various parts of the country reports have been received telling of further adhesions to the new administration.

Newspapers See Peace.

The morning newspapers also herald the new era and prophesy immediate peace and the early resumption of prosperous conditions. General Huerta's government undoubtedly has for the present at least the upper hand in the country. A committee of followers of Zapata arrived today to discuss arrangements to bring about peace in the south.

Reports from the state of Oaxaca indicate that the disaffected Indians there have been placated.

Juan Sanchez Ascona, the private secretary of Francisco Madero, was released from prison today.

Famous Rulers Who Have Abdicated

Abdications of rulers, either voluntary or compulsory, have been numerous, the chief of which follow:

1131—Stephen II., of Hungary; voluntary.
1296—John Balliol, of Scotland; compelled by Edward I. of England.
1439—Eric VII., of Denmark and XIII., of Sweden, deposed.
1555—Charles V., Emperor of the Netherlands; voluntary.
1556—Charles V., of Spain; in favor of son.
1654—Christina, of Sweden; voluntary.
1668—John Casimer, of Poland; voluntary.
1668—James II., of England; fled.
1706—Frederick Augustus, of Poland; compelled by Charles XII., of Sweden.
1724—Philip V., of Spain; voluntary, in favor of son, who dies. Philip afterward resumed throne.
1759—Stanislaus II., of Poland; compelled by partition of kingdom.
1804—Francis II., Emperor of Germany; voluntary.
1808—Charles IV., of Spain; compelled by people in favor of his son. In the same year he was restored by Napoleon, and abdicated again in favor of Napoleon.
1809—Gustavus IV., of Sweden; compelled.
1810—Louis, of Holland, brother of Napoleon; at his order, Holland annexed to France.
1814—Napoleon I., of France; compelled.
1815—Napoleon I., of France; compelled.
1826—Pedro IV., of Portugal; in favor of daughter.
1830—Charles X., of France; compelled in favor of grandson.
1831—Pedro I., of Brazil; in favor of son.
1840—William I., of Holland; in favor of son.
1848—Louis Philippe, of France; compelled by people.
1848—Ferdinand, of Austria; compelled in favor of nephew, Francis Joseph I.
1849—Charles Albert, of Sardinia; in favor of son, Victor Emmanuel II.
1870—Isabella II., of Spain; fled to France.
1873—Amadeus, of Spain; voluntary.
1889—Milan I., of Servia; voluntary, in favor of son.
1889—Pedro II., of Brazil; compelled by the people.
1909—Abdul Hamid, of Turkey; forced out.
1911—Diaz, of Mexico; resigns.
1913—Madero, of Mexico; forced out.

MADERO QUITS CORNELL

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Evaristo Madero, a student at Cornell, heartbroken at the execution of his brother Gustavo, will leave the university and join his brother's widow in Monterey. The university will give him his diploma by special dispensation.

My Wife and I

Want to Tell You

How She Stopped Me From Drinking

For over twenty years I was a very hard drinker. I loved liquor. I cared for nothing else. Every cent I could get hold of I spent for beer and whiskey. My work was neglected. Our home was in sore straights. My case was about as hopeless as a man's could be. My wife was constantly begging and pleading with me, but I loved liquor too well. I couldn't stop.

Many women would have despaired and given up all hope, but my wife didn't. She kept trying. Finally, about ten years ago, she gave me a simple remedy, hoping against hope that it would have some effect upon my drinking. Much to her surprise, *it stopped my drinking entirely!* It took away every desire I ever had for alcoholic liquor. I have not touched a drop since.

Can you imagine her delight—her great happiness? Really, it seemed to make a new woman of her. And what a change it made in me! Our friends and neighbors hardly knew me as the same man. To most of them it seemed a miracle. But it wasn't. It was simply the little home remedy that my wife gave me. We know it was for she later gave it to her brother and several of our neighbors who were heavy drinkers and it stopped every one of them from drinking. This proved that it was not mere luck in my case.

And now, we want others to try it. We want every man and woman who suffers because of a dear one's intemperance to know what this remedy is that my wife gave me. We want you to know our story for we believe you will be helped by it. And we will be more than glad to tell it if you will send us your name and address.

Wife is the letter writer of our family and she will gladly answer every letter that is written to her. She will tell in her own way, much better than I can, what she used, how she happened to try it and how it worked. She will give this information with a glad heart so do not hesitate to write. She wants you to feel that she is your friend and that it is a pleasure to do this service.

In the ten years that have elapsed since I was cured many folks have looked and asked her how it was done and she gladly answered all letters. And to show that her service has been appreciated we would like to have you read extracts from a few of the letters which she afterward received from some of these people.

"Madam: I feel very grateful to you for letting me know how I could cure my husband of drunkenness. He was cured completely. *Mrs. P. W. Cowell, Athens, Penna.* Dear Friend: I was benefitted by your letter for my husband was a hard drinker and now he does not drink. *Mrs. W. D. Blue, Perry, Fla.* My Dear Friend: It cured him of drunkenness. He is in better health than ever before and is a different man altogether. It has saved us many dollars and we now live in peace and happiness. *Mrs. Ann Mitchell, Vallonia, Ohio.* Dear Madam: Your advice was taken at once and my son was cured in a short time. *Mrs. Martha Day, Roanoke, Va.*

Such letters as these certainly do make my wife happy for she feels that her efforts have not been in vain and she says that she wants you to address your letter to her personally so that she can answer it herself. She also wants me to say that the remedy can be given secretly if desired and that it is very easy to use.

My wife's answer will come in a sealed envelope so there will be no publicity in your affairs. There is one other thing. We have nothing to sell, so please do not send money. Simply write with all confidence to Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 238 Park Ave., Hillburn, N. Y., taking care to write your name and full address plainly. We would suggest that you tell others who need this information, about my wife's offer, for we often wish that the whole world knew it.

ITALIAN DOCTOR GOES TO MORGAN

But Financier Says He Is Better Than He Has Been for Days.

Cairo, Feb. 21.—J. P. Morgan, the New York financier, has pulled around wonderfully from his recent attack of stomach trouble and indulged in an hour's drive yesterday.

On Mr. Morgan's return to Shepard's Hotel he told inquiring friends that he felt better than he had for some days, and he looked it. He walked with his old spring and nodded to friends as he passed into the hotel, but all efforts by reporters to get the financier to talk met with Mr. Morgan's customary brusque rejection. He seemed pleased to learn that his son-in-law, Herbert L. Satterlee of New York, was racing to meet him, especially as his granddaughter has had to leave him to keep an engagement made some time ago in Rome.

There are several doctors here within call in case of need, although Mr. Morgan declines to see any other than his two regular physicians, who always look after him when in Cairo.

In a talk with one of the physicians tonight, the correspondent learned that Mr. Morgan has been suffering more or less acutely from stomach diseases for some days prior to his leaving America for Europe, but he thought the sea voyage would do him good. His indisposition culminated in an acute attack last Saturday, which left Mr. Morgan prostrated, and he decided on reaching Alexandria to return to Cairo. The danger of heart failure was what worried the doctors, but the financier's wonderful will and recuperative powers pulled him through.

It is thought that Mr. Morgan will await the arrival here of Mr. Satterlee, but he may decide any minute to leave for Europe, although his physicians advise complete rest for a few days.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 709 Carney building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success. —Advertisement.

$4,000 FOR FOOTBALL COACH; $5,000 FOR TAFT

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 19.—A striking comparison is being given publicity here with the announcement that when President Taft retires next month and accepts a chair as professor of law at Yale he will receive only $1,000 a year more than Howard Jones will as football coach. The salaries are $5,000 and $4,000 respectively. Coach Jones was for four years a gridiron hero and is only five years out of college, while Professor Taft has a 36-year record as a distinguished alumnus and master of law.

Classified Opportunities column on last page, are full of interest to everybody.

I. W. W. OCCASIONS STRIKE

Sharon Factory Workers Go Out When Labor Body's Spurned.

Sharon, Pa., Feb. 21.—When officials of the Bessemer Gas Engine Co., at Grove City, denied their men the right to organize and become affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, the 300 skilled mechanics walked out today.

President E. J. Fithian says the men were discharged. He announced the company's willingness to assist the men in organizing, adding the objection came when they desired to affiliate with the I. W. W.

He says the company will contribute one-half the cost of a club house and the maintenance expense.

FAREWELL GIFTS TO TAFTS

Pearl Studs for President, Diamond Necklace for Wife.

Washington, Feb. 21.—A magnificent set of pearl studs for President Taft and a diamond necklace of pure white stones for Mrs. Taft will be presented to them at the White House tonight as farewell gifts from a circle of close friends which the Tafts have made during their long residence in the national capital. The President and Mrs. Taft tonight will give their last formal entertainment at the White House, a dinner, to be followed by a musicale, and the presentation will be made then. Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the American Red Cross and a leading spirit in raising the subscription fund for the purchase of the gifts, probably will make the formal presentation speech.

The gems, which were purchased in New York, were selected with great care. The stones of the necklace are said to be beautifully cut and are mounted in platinum. The intrinsic value of the necklace is not given, but it was declared that $1,500 of the total subscription was diverted to the purchase of the gift for the President. The gems will be taken to the White House late today under guard.

IS SUED AS TRUST

McCaskey Register Co. Attacked by Government.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 20.—Sensational charges of violations of the Sherman anti-trust are levelled at the McCaskey Register Co. in a civil suit filed here today by order of Attorney General Wickersham.

To acquire a monopoly of the interstate and foreign commerce in the sale of account registers, appliances and systems for keeping credit accounts, the company, its officers and agents, it is charged, wrongfully and fraudulently have obstructed and suppressed the business of competitors, bribed their employes, employed agents to spy on their business, have waged an unfair campaign of patent suits and threatened suits and of other unlawful methods to stifle competition.

The federal district court here was asked to restrain the defendants from further monopoly and to prohibit a series of the alleged unlawful and unfair practices.

The defendants are the McCaskey Register Co., Alfred G. Ryley, Stewart S. Kurtz, Samuel G. Zimmerman, Edward A. Langenbach and Austin Lynch of Canton, O.; Henry F. Pollock, Theodore C. Uran, George C. Russell, William G. Farnum, Milton Bejoch and Grant Kizer, of Alliance, O.; Josiah W. Phipps, Boston; Charles T. Baxterm, New York City; Davie C. Bower, Pittsburg; Harry M. Rowley, Chicago; William P. Hughes, San Francisco; John S. Jones, Kansas City, Mo.; Fred Schneider, Seattle; George P. Hayes, Memphis, Tenn.; Leslie G. Solar, Atlanta, and Edward T. Bingham, Washington, D. C.

The defendant company is said to own exclusively the Dominion Register Co., limited, of Toronto, Canada, which also maintains an agency in London.

The bill, filed by United States Attorney Denman, is signed by Attorney General Wickersham, James A. Fowler, his assistant, and Malcolm A. Coles, his special assistant.

CITRUS CROP NOT BADLY HURT

Reports of Damage by Frost in California Exaggerated

Berkeley, Cal., Feb. 19.—According to a report received at the University of California yesterday from scientists on board a demonstration train now touring southern California, the damage from frost to citrus crops in the southern part of the state was not so great as reported. The investigators found that at least three-fourths of the trees would bear as heavily as last year and that the reported danger from frozen oranges remaining on the trees has been exaggerated.

BEAUTIFUL FACES GROW ON HEALTHY BODIES

Be healthy, and comfortable by wearing Jane Thompson's Comfort Belt. May be worn night or day over or under corsets and with union suits. Jane Thompson's Belt is adjustable, washable, sanitary, comfortable, and cannot bind at the hips, the best article of its kind on the market, specially designed; thousands would wear no other. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFACTORY. Send us your waist measure and 25 cents now, do not lose this opportunity. LADY AGENTS make big profits easily. Write today.

Jane Thompson, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease, including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address FRANK WHETZEL, M. D. Dept. S, Whetzel Bldg., 230 North 40th Ave., Chicago.

FREE TEST TREATMENT

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Feb. 24.—The start of the local wheat market Monday morning was firm with the steadiness at Liverpool and Chicago with the moderate receipts in the Northwest as the principal influence. Chicago sentiment is bullish with crop damage as the main contention. These scares are considered as coming too early in the season, according to the bears. More snowfall has taken place in the southwest, with government predictions of more to come during the week. Temperatures are very low in that section of the country. Further export sales or revival of cash demand are required to absorb the current offerings. Foreign cables were unchanged to ¼c lower than Friday. Considerable precipitation has occurred in the winter wheat territory since Friday. Corn receipts are expected to be larger with oats receipts small.

TOLEDO

	High.	Low.	Feb. 24	Feb. 21
Wheat—Open.			Close	
Cash 1.00	1.10	1.00	1.09½	1.08½
May 1.10	1.10½	1.10	1.10½	1.09¾
July 96	96¼	96	96½	96¼
Sept. 93¾	94	93¾	94	93¾
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	50½	50¼
May 54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	54
July 55½	55½	55¼	55½	55¼
Sept. 56½	56½	56½	56½	56¼
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	35	35¼
May 36¾	37	36¾	46¾	37
July 36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Sept. 36	36¼	36	36¼	33
Clover Seed—				
Cash ..11.37½	11.42	11.37½	11.42	11.30
Feb. ..11.37½	11.42	11.37½	11.42	11.30
March ..11.37½	11.42	11.37½	11.42	11.30
April ..11.27½	11.32	11.27½	11.32	11.20
Oct. 8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.30
Rye—				
No. 2	....	....	64	64
Alsike—				
Prime ..13.25	....	....	13.25	13.30
March ..13.35	....	....	13.30	13.40
Timothy—				
Prime 1.55	....	....	1.55	1.60
Feb. 1.55	....	....	1.55	1.60
March 1.55	....	....	1.55	1.60
April 1.60	....	....	1.60	1.65

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
May 92¾	93¼	92¾	93¼	92¾
July 91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾	91¼
Sept. 90¼	90¼	89¾	90¼	89¾
Corn—				
May 52¾	52¾	52¾	52½	52½
July 53½	53¾	53¾	53¾	53½
Sept. 54½	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Oats—				
May 34¼	34¼	34	34	34¼
July 34½	34½	34¼	34¾	34¾
Sept. 34¼	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	92	91¾
July	....	....	89¾	89¼

MINNEAPOLIS

Wheat—				
May	....	....	88	87½
July	....	....	89¾	89¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	88¾	88¼
July	....	....	89¾	89¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May ...19.80	19.90	19.80	19.82	19.70	
July ...19.75	19.75	19.67	19.72	19.62	
Lard—					
May ...10.65	10.70	10.65	10.65	10.57	
July ...10.72	10.72	10.67	10.67	10.60	
Sept. ...10.80	10.80	10.75	10.75	10.67	
Ribs—					
May ...10.55	10.57	10.52	10.52	10.45	
July ...10.52	10.57	10.52	10.52	10.47	
Sept. ...10.60	10.60	10.57	10.57	10.55	

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; slow; beeves, $6.75@9.00; Texas steers, $5.20@6.00; stockers and feeders, $5.50@8.15; cows and heifers, $3.15@7.40; calves, $7.00@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 42,000; firm; light, $8.35@8.60; mixed, $8.35@8.62½; heavy, $8.15@8.60; rough, $8.15@8.30; pigs, $6.50@8.40; bulk of sales, $8.45@8.60. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; unsettled; native, $5.10@6.65; yearlings, $6.70@8.00; lambs, native, $7.40@8.85.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Feb. 24.—Cattle, receipts 2,000; steady; choice heavy steers, $7.45@8.75; handy fat steers, $7.50@8.00; fair steers, $5.75@6.80; choice heifers, $7.00@8.00; choice fat cows, $5.75@6.00; fair cows, $3.75@4.50; butcher bulls, $6.50@7.00; milch cows, $40.00@75.00. Hogs, receipts 6,000; higher; prime heavies, $8.85; heavy mixed, $9.00; mediums, heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $9.05@9.10. Sheep and lambs, receipts 4,000; higher; prime wethers, $7.60; choice lambs, $9.00. Calves, receipts 600; higher; good to choice veals, $11.25.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Feb. 24.—Receipts, 700; light butcher cattle steady; heavies, 10c lower. Veal calves—Receipts, 300; market 25@30c lower; good to choice, $10.00@10.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; choice spring lambs, $8.50@8.75; fair to good, $6.50@8.00; common, $5.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; choice wethers, $6.25@6.75; fair to good, $6.00@6.25; choice ewes, $5.75@6.00; mixed and common, $3.50@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market 15@20c higher; heavies and mediums, $8.80; Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $8.95; roughs, $8.00; stags, $7.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Cattle, receipts 2,750; active; prime steers, $8.25@8.60; butchers, $6.00@8.15; bulls, $5.00@7.60; stock heifers, $4.00@4.50; shipping, $7.25@8.25; heifers, $5.00@6.75; fresh cows and springers, $35.00@82.00. Veals, receipts 1,000; active; $4.00@11.00. Hogs, receipts 12,800; active; heavy and mixed, $9.00@9.05; yorkers and pigs, $9.05@9.10 roughs, $8.00@8.15; stags, $6.00@7.00; dairies, $8.90@9.10. Sheep and lambs, receipts 13,400; active. Lambs, $6.00@8.25; yearlings, $5.00@8.00; wethers, $6.25@6.70; ewes, $3.50@6.25; sheep mixed, $5.00@6.40.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 24.—Flour, quiet and about steady; spring patents, $4.40@4.60; winter straights, $4.50@4.60; winter patents, $4.70@5.10; spring clears, $4.20@4.45; winter extra No. 1, $4.00@4.15; winter extra, No. 2, $3.90@4.00; Kansas straights, $4.10@4.25; winter extra generous snowfall over the southeast caused a slight decline in wheat early, but the market soon steadied on room covering and absence of pressure; May, 98¾@99c. Beef, steady; mess, $19.00@20.00; family, $23.00@24.00; beef hams, $32.00@34.00. Pork, firm; mess, $20.50@21.00; family, $21.50@23.50; short, clear, $21.00@22.25; lard firm; middle west, $10.65@10.75. Raw sugar, steady; Muscovado, 89 test, 2.98c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.48c; molasses sugar, 89 test, 2.73c; refined, steady; crushed, 5.05c; granulated fine, 4.35c; powdered, 4.45c. Petroleum, steady; refined, steady; bbls., $8.50. Molasses, steady; New Orleans, kettle, 35@55c. Hay, steady; standard, 97½c; No. 1, $1.00@1.05; No. 2, 85@95c; No. 3, 75@80c. Hides, firm; Gogota, 29½@30¾c; Central America, 30¼c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 28@29c; seconds, 27@28c; thirds, 24@25c; rejects, 19@20c.

Butter steadier; receipts 6,684 tubs; creamery extras, 35@35½c; firsts, 32½@34c; seconds, 31@32c; thirds, 29@30c; creamery held extras, 33½@34c; firsts, 31@33c; seconds, 29½@30½c; thirds, 28@29c; state dairy, finest, 33@33½c; good to prime, 28@30c; common to fair, 25@27c; process extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; factory held, 22@22½c; factory current make, first, 22@22½c; seconds, 20½@21c; packing stock, held, 20@21c; packing stock, current make, number 2, 20c; number 3, 17@19c. Cheese steady; receipts, 1,531 boxes; state, whole milk, held, colored specials, 17¼@18c; do white specials, 17@17½c; do colored, average fancy, 16½@17c; do white average fancy, 16¼@16¾c; state whole milk held, lower grades, 14@16c; state whole milk, winter specials, 16½@17c; do whites, specials, 16@16½c; do colored average run, 15½@16c; do white average run, 13½@15¾c; Wisconsin whole milk, twin fancy, 16½@17c; do flats fancy, 17@17½c; skims, 12@14c. Eggs stronger; receipts, 12,043 cases; fresh gathered extras, 22@23c; firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 18¾@20c; thirds, 18¼@19½c; fresh gathered dirties, 16@17½c; fresh gathered checks, good to prime, 14@17½c; undergrades, checks, 10@12c; refrigerator firsts, 16@16½c; seconds, 14½@15½c; thirds and checks, 13@14c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, good to large size, new laid, 28c; do, selected whites, defective in size and color, 24@27c; western gathered, whites, 24@26c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 23c; do gathered browns and mixed colors, 20½@22c. Dressed poultry quiet but firm; fresh killed, western chickens, 14@15c; fowls, 15@17c; turkeys, 14@24c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Butter easy; creameries, 28@34½c; dairies, 27@32c. Eggs firm; receipts, 11,306 cases; at mark, cases included, 17½@18c; firsts, 19½@19¾c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 98 cars; Michigan, 46@48c; Minnesota, 45@48c; Wisconsin, 45@48c. Poultry steady; turkeys, dressed, 21c; chickens, alive, 14c; springs, alive, 14½c.

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 24.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; March, 12.41c; May, 11.92c; June, 11.87c; bid; July, 11.87c; August, 11.79c; bid; September, 11.56c; October, 11.50c; December, 11.52c; January offered 11.48c.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 2 to 8 points in response to better Liverpool cables than expected, reports of an improved political situation in Europe, foreign buying covering of shorts and rumors that domestic spinners were calling cotton. Reports of 11,000 bales destroyed in a fire at Columbus, Ga., may also have

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WASHINGTON ANXIOUS, TROOPS ARE RUSHED TO BORDER

Washington, Feb. 24.—More orders for moving troops to Galveston, with the purpose of concentrating a full army division there, in accordance with the policy of preparedness as outlined by President Taft in public speech in New York Saturday last, was indicated by the war department early today.

Major General William H. Carter, the department and divisional commander at Chicago, will be placed in supreme command.

In addition to the fourth brigade of the second division, consisting of the 23d, 26th and 27th infantry, now in the middle west, orders were issued today for the preparation for entrainment of the entire Sixth brigade, comprising the 11th infantry, Col. Arthur Williams, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; the 18th infantry, Col. Thomas F. David, at Fort McKenzie, Wyo., and Fort Bliss, Texas; the 22d infantry, Col. Daniel A. Frederick, at Fort Bliss, Texas.

The fourth field artillery, the second battalion of engineers and signal corps Company D, comprising part of the Sixth brigade, already have been ordered to Galveston.

A feeling of anxiety over the situation in Mexico continued throughout official circles during the early part of the day, but there were no additional dispatches made public to throw further light on the conditions existing. It was felt that Ambassador Wilson's message late last night stating that the diplomatic corps would not attend the luncheon to be given this noon to discuss the situation, would prove a sufficient indication to the Mexican authorities of the purpose of this and other governments to await definite assurance that the bloody tragedies just enacted had not occurred through any connivance of the Mexican administration.

While this has been asserted in the statements made by Provisional President Huerta and Minister De La Barra, yet assurances were at the same time given of a searching investigation which would officially determine the exact circumstances under which the tragedies occurred.

Huerta Makes Statement.

The following official statement of President Huerta was given out at the palace:

"I called together the cabinet to report that Madero and Pino Suarez, who had been detained at the palace at the disposition of the war department, were taken to the penitentiary in accordance with a previous decision, as the result of which that establishment was placed yesterday afternoon under the charge of an army officer for its better security.

"When the autmobiles had traversed about two-thirds of the way to the penitentiary, however, they were attacked by an armed group, and the escort descended from the machines to offer resistance. Suddenly the group grew larger and the prisoners tried to escape.

"An exchange of shots then took place, in which two of the attacking party were killed and two were wounded. Both prisoners were killed. The automobiles were badly damaged.

"The president and his cabinet have resolved that the affair shall be consigned to the military judicial authorities having to do with the attempts against military prisoners, such as were Madero and Pino Suarez, so that they may make a strict investigation with the direct intervention of the military prosecutor general.

"The minister of justice has asked that when these investigations are over—the case being of so exceptional a character—that the prosecutor general of the republic make a further investigation.

"The government deplores the event, and wishing to attend to the necessities of the public welfare, had asked the minister of justice to formulate a plan of legal action against the prisoners for their several responsibilities, at the same time making an effort to have some of the friends of Madero assist in the solution of this difficult and dangerous question.

"Filled with the desire to guarantee itself as well as the prisoners, the Vallestores director of the penitentiary and had given him strict instructions to provide for any contingency.

"The government promises that society shall be fully satisfied as to the facts in the case. The commanders of the escort are now under arrest, and the facts above recorded have been ascertained so as to clear up this unhappy event, however comprehensible it may be under the present sad circumstances."

Approves Huerta.

Advices to the state department over night were singularly free from exciting features. Most important was the report that old General Trevino, in command of the Madero federal forces in northeastern Mexico, but who was one of the staunch supporters of former President Porfirio Diaz, has declared his allegiance to the Huerta regime and requested authorization to accept the provisional governorship of Nuevo Leon.

From Tampico comes a statement through the American consul that the public in the Tampico-Tuxpan districts generally approve of the Huerta government, and that normal conditions are prevailing.

Unrest in Chihuahua.

In Chihuahua, however, signs of considerable resistance to the new government are reported, volunteers in the southern part having declared against it and prepare to resist its authority. Action of the military authorities last Saturday in arresting state officials on a charge of complicity in the plot to restore Madero, has added to the threatened trouble and since Saturday the rebels have burned the bridges on the Northwestern railway.

PREPARE MORE TROOPS FOR MEXICO ON NEWS OF KILLING OF MADERO

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 24.—Former Madesista troops at Suaz, near Chihuahua, have rebelled against the Huerta government and declare they will not permit traffic between Chihuahua and the border. They were at Suaz as a part of the guard for the Mexican Central railroad between Juarez and Chihuahua.

This is the first open declaration of troops of the deposed president in northern Mexico. The Juarez Maderista followers still are under arms, but are guarded carefully by federals in the town.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 24.—A resolution providing that Texas go on record as demanding intervention outright, and another insisting that the United States terminate the "outrageous conditions now existing in Mexico" were introduced in the Texas senate today. Neither has been acted upon.

Governor Colquitt is going to send a special message to the legislature which will ask special appropriations to protect any expense he may incur in policing the border. The governor said today that he thought the advice of President Taft in the Mexican situation had been "bad."

Mexico City, Feb. 24.—The body of Francisco I. Madero, the dead ex-president of Mexico, was deposited in the mausoleum of the French cemetery here shortly before noon today. None of the members of his family was present, but it is expected that they will visit the tomb later in the day.

A small crowd gathered outside the penitentiary when the body was removed and shouted "Viva Madero!" They were dispersed by federal soldiers.

Permission has been granted to the Madero family to remove the body to San Pedro de los Pinos, the family home, in the state of Coahuila.

The family of the dead president will ask the right to name an attorney to represent them at the official investigation into the cause of his death.

The body of Ex-President Jose Pino Suarez was ordered removed during the afternoon to the Spanish cemetery. The request made by his family to have the body transported to Yucatan will probably be denied.

MADERO AND SUAREZ ARE SHOT TO DEATH IN STREET

Mexico City, Feb. 24.—Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino Suarez, deposed president and vice president of Mexico, were killed while being conveyed under guard from the national palace to the penitentiary just before midnight Saturday night.

Heaped by weeping women of humble station about a sinister brown blot in the dust which a man's palms might cover, a low cairn of broken bricks today marked the place where the sanguinary final annals of the tragic Madero legend was written with blood and lead—here Madero fell, his face and black beard stained and drabbled from wounds that brought death instantly.

Twenty feet away was another cairn where Suarez, sharing to the final extremity the portion of the man who raised him from obscurity to the vice presidency of Mexico, died.

There in the dark, mysterious quarter hour which intervened between 11:15 and 11:30, Saturday night, which holds secrets probably never to be fully revealed, Madero and Suarez rode from the national palace to the bleak desolate spot in the rear of the federal district penitentiary, and died.

The story is that they were shot while their escort was fighting off a party of friends who essayed to rescue them from the hands of government officials.

Report to Ambassador.

The government's version of the killing carries this explanation. President Huerta gave it out this way over his own signature three hours past midnight at the conclusion of a hastily convened session of the cabinet. Substantially the same narration marked the oficial report of the shooting triansmitted by Foreign Minister De La Barra to American Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson and the other members of the diplomatic corp

An official investigation has been ordered to determine the responsibility and solemn promises have been made that the guilty will be punished.

A great deal of the public regards the official versions with doubt, having in mind the use for centuries of the notorious "ley fuga," the unwritten law which is invoked when the death of a prisoner is desired. After its application there is written on the records, "prisoner shot while trying to escape."

Senora Madero, widow of the ex-president, received the first definite information of his death from the Spanish minister, Senor Cologan y Cologan. She already had heard reports that something unusual and serious had happened, but friends had endeavored up to that time to prevent her from learning the whole truth.

Soon afterward, accompanied by her brother, Jose Perez, and Mercedes Madero, a sister of Francisco, Senora Madero drove to the penitentiary, but was refused permission to see the body of her husband. Senora Suarez also was denied admittance to the mortuary, where physicians in accord with the law, were performing an autopsy.

Girl Is Accuser.

In contrast to the widow, whose grief was only expressed in half stifled sobs, Mercedes Madero, a beautiful young woman educated in Paris, who has been a brilliant leader of society since the revolution of 1910, was dry-eyed and tigerish in her emotions. By the side of the two women whose husbands had been killed, the girl hurled accusation at the officers who barred the entrance.

"Cowards! Assassins!" she called them, her voice pitched high.

The officers stared impassively.

"You! The men who fired on a defenseless man! You and your superior officers are traitors"

No effort was made to remove the women, nor did the officers attempt to silence them. Senora Madero continued weeping and the girl did not cease her hysterical tirade until the arrival of the Spanish minister and the Japanese charge, who came to offer their services.

The minister spoke with the officers in charge, but was told that on account of the autopsy it would be impossible for anyone to see the bodies. Later in the day, they said, the request would be complied with. The diplomat then conducted the women away from the penitentiary.

Madero's father and Rafael Hernandez, former minister of the interior, and other friends made efforts early in the day to recover the bodies, and it was stated that American Ambassador Wilson had interested himself and obtained the promise of Minister De La Barra that the bodies should be delivered to their families for burial.

Place Prisoners in Auto for Death Ride.

The tragedy occurred shortly before midnight. Madero and Suarez, who had been prisoners in the national palace since their arrest last Tuesday, were placed in an automobile, which was accompanied by another car and escorted by 100 rurals under the orders of Commandant Francisco Cardenas and Col. Rafael Pimiento.

With instructions not to outdistance the escort, the car moved slowly. No incident occurred until they had reached a point near the penitentiary, here, in an open space, the guards' attention was attracted, according to the official version, to a group of persons following. Shots were fired at the escort out of the darkness.

The rurales closed in and ordered the prisoners out of the car. Thirty of the guards surrounded the prisoners, while the remainder disposed themselves to resist an attack. About fifty men, some afoot and some mounted, threw themselves upon the detachment guarding the cars and the exchange of shots lasted 20 minutes, when the attacking party fled. The bodies of Madero and Suarez were then found.

The body of Madero shows only one wound. A bullet entered the back of the head and emerged at the forehead.

The body of Suarez shows many wounds entering from in front.

Of the male members of the Madero family only two are in the capital. One is Francisco Madero, his father, who bitterly opposed his son's conducting a revolution in 1910 and rode across northern Mexico in an effort to overtake and dissuade him. The other is Ernesto Madero, former minister of finance, an uncle, though only a year older than the late president. Gustavo Madero, a brother, was obliged to submit to the fugitive law the day after the deposition of the president and was shot down in the arsenal.

Senora Madero and the two sisters of the ex-president, Mercedes and Angela, are at the Japanese legation.

Tells of Government Inquiry.

Foreign Minister Francisco De La Barra in an official statement to the foreign representative details the hurried meeting of the Huerta cabinet at the palace after the killing of the prisoners and describes what action was taken by the government. He says he was called with all haste to the national palace by the chief of staff of the president.

"An automobile was sent with an aid to take me as well as the secretary of the interior. Alberto Garcia Granados," he says. "Surprised by the unusual call, I attempted to talk by telephone with Gen. Blanquet, the military commander, who made known that something serious had occurred.

"On our arrivel at the palace, the president explained that Francisco Madero and Jose Pino Suarez, while being conducted to the penitentiary in automobiles, were killed in an encounter which the escort guarding the prisoners had with a group of individuals who attempted to liberate the two men.

"Other members of the cabinet having arrived it was agreed that it was an absolute necessity for the honor of the government that not only should it proceed in a minute investigation of this act, according as the law demands, but going further, that immediate notice should be given to the chief attorney of the military court, Jose E. Vasquez Tagle, that he, with the judge advocate, should make investigations and consign those responsible, whoever they might be, to custody, and that he proceed to examine them in conformity with the law.

"It was agreed also that Attorney General Castelianos, whose energy and competency are well known, should take action in this most unfortunate affair.

Fired On Chauffeur.

"According to the reports which President Huerta received and communicated to the ministers, a group of five individuals at a point about halfway between the palace and the penitentiary fired upon the chauffeur of one of the automobiles which was under escort. The order was given for more speed. Shortly afterward another group, more numerous, sallied from the cross streets, firing on the escort. It seems that Madero and Suarez at this point attempted to escape.

"President Huerta communicated to the ministers the death of the ex-president and ex-vice president, adding that there was another person killed and two persons wounded, according to the information he had at the moment, without being exact as to which group these belonged. He also informed the ministers that there had been some arrests.

"The secretary of foreign relations, echoing the feeling of the government, and moved by personal sentiments which have caused him to view with horror the shedding of blood outside of those cases wherein the law has imposed the punishment, not only laments the afafir, but is convinced that the honor of the republic demands a careful investigation and exemplary punishment for those who may be proved guilty of this act, whose transcendency cannot be hidden."

As to Recognition.

The extent to which recognition may be extended by the United States to the Huerta government has not been determined. From present indications this will depend largely upon recommendations of Ambassador Wilson, who has been given large discretionary authority in the matter. The question is likely to be brought to an issue very soon through some application from the Huerta government, which, it is understood, is not disposed to remain satisfied with the action of Ambassador Wilson in recognizing it as a de facto government only. The tragic events of Sunday are likely to be considered.

The withholding of full recognition, nowever, is not in any sense involved in a decision of intervention in Mexican affairs. President Taft himself has declared that he could not change his policy in that regard, the latest developments in the Mexican capital and that remains that probably only the extreme jeopardy of Americans and foreigners in Mexico would be regarded as sufficient for a departure from that policy.

What most attracted the attention of a party of distinguished Europeans on an American tour was the absence of fences and hedges and the universal garden surrounding the suburban homes.

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We're just about ready to spring it. We can't tell about it here. Everybody would grab it if we did. But we'll tell you all about it if you want to be our agent.

IT'S A WINNER!
Do you want to know what we've got for agents this season? Then simply send us a postal card.

Paragon Tailoring Co., Dept.228 CHICAGO

"RANGER" BICYCLES

Have imported roller chains, sprockets and pedals; New Departure Coaster-Brakes and Hubs; Puncture Proof Tires; highest grade equipment and many advanced features possessed by no other wheels. Guaranteed for 5 years.

FACTORY PRICES direct to you are less than others ask for cheap wheels. Other reliable models from $12 up. A few good second-hand machines $3 to $8.

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL We ship on approval, freight prepaid, anywhere in U. S. without a cent in advance. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you get our big new catalog and special prices and a marvelous new offer. A postal brings everything. Write it now.

TIRES Coaster-Brake Rear Wheels, lamps, parts and sundries half usual prices. Rider Agents everywhere are coining money selling our bicycles, tires and sundries. Write today.

MEAD CYCLE CO. DEPT. W-64 CHICAGO

AGENTS—POCKET SEWING MACHINE

Sews leather, harness, shoes, grain bags, canvas—everything. Makes a strong lock stitch. Something the farmer can't do without and every man wants. Wonderful seller. Sample can be carried in pocket. Big profits. Write quick for confidential terms, prices and FREE sample to workers.
THOMAS AWL CO. 3478 West St., Dayton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

80 Acres Down South
Only $500. Cash Required.

Good farm in one of the great corn, alfalfa, truck and berry counties of the Maryland Eastern shore section thrown on market for immediate sale because owner has other business; 50 acres level fields; $100 to $200 an acre a year profit easy here; two crops a year; mild, comfortable winters; 5-room cottage, barn, granary, tool house, poultry house, maple shade; near neighbors, convenient to school, mail delivered, only 3½ miles to R. R. station; if taken at once only $1,700; $500 cash, balance on easy terms. Further information and traveling directions to see this and many good farms at low cost in Maryland, Delaware and many other states, page 64, "Strout's Big Farm Catalogue 35," 2nd Edition. Write today for free copy. Station 105, E. A. Strout, Farm Agency, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. EARL HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS PORTRAITS 35c. FRAMES 15c. Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes $2c. Views 1c. 30 days' credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 6096, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

75 LOVERS CARDS and a Book on Love, Courtship and Marriage. A. Hammond Co. Dept. 7 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. 10c

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rig to introduce poultry specialties. Permanent. Steady employment. Parsons, Texas.
IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 64

PATENTS GET LIST OF FACTORIES who could use your Patent. FREE Manufacturing and Patent advice. SUES & CO., Att'ys, 542 7th St., Washington, D. C.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS wanted. $900 first year, promotion to $1800. Examination May 3 in every state. Common education sufficient with my coaching. Full information free. Write for booklet W 1052. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest assorted souvenir post cards you ever saw if you will send 4c to pay postage and mailing and say you will show our cards to 6 of your friends. D44, NEW IDEAS CARD CO., 233 So. 5th St., Phila. Pa.

Best Conditioner Worm Expeller

Death to Heaves
"Guaranteed or Money Back." Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, 50c, $1.00 per can.
NEWTON'S Large for Heaves. At druggists' or sent postpaid.
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., TOLEDO, OHIO

AGENTS SOMETHING NEW

Selling the newly patented BRANDT Cigar Lighter is operated with one hand, gives an instantaneous light every time the button is pressed. No electricity, no battery, no wires, non-explosive. Strikes a light without the aid of matches. Lights your pipe, cigar, cigarette, gas jet, whenever and wherever it is wanted. Works with one hand and never fails. Something new. Big demand. Everyone wants one. Write quick for wholesale terms and prices. B. W. BRANDT LIGHTER CO., 42 Hudson Street, New York City.

LEAKY RUBBER GOODS

Can be mended in a few minutes BY YOU. NO experience necessary. We guarantee to mend any leaks in ALL GOODS MADE OF RUBBER, or refund your money. Send 15c for SAMPLE, containing 2 rubber patches worth 50c and instructions how to mend your rubber goods. Try a sample and if they don't prove satisfactory we will gladly refund your money. Sold only by CROWN RUBBER PATCH CO., Room 102, Patterson Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

Awl sews harness, shoes, canvas, etc.;

worth $1; postpaid, 35c; $2 dozen; no stamps. W. Henderson, Dept. K, 23 E. 14th St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED

to sell our splendid line of dress goods, suits, skirts, embroideries, etc. We furnish without charge samples, catalog, etc., and pay all express charges; big money for workers. Write now for details to
EMBROIDERY & IMPORT CO.,
1921 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

ROSTRON COMES FOR HIS MEDAL

Captain of the Carpathia Will Be Honored by Congress.

New York, Feb. 24.—Captain A. H. Rostron, commander of the steamship Carpathia, when she rescued the survivors of the Titanic last April, arrived from England today to receive the medal voted by congress. The award will be made in Washington.

WINCHESTER

"HE CAN'T GET AWAY WITH IT"
.22 AUTOMATIC RIFLE

The rapid, repeat shots which the Winchester .22 Caliber Automatic Rifle delivers will overtake any animal. You have only to pull the trigger for each shot, which enables you to keep the rifle aimed right on the object. It operates by its own recoil and shoots a cartridge that has accuracy and power. For small game, use the new Hollow Point cartridge, which upsets upon striking and delivers a hard, crushing blow. The .22 Automatic is very simple, and just ordinary care will keep it in good order all the time. It is not costly.

Always use Winchester cartridges in Winchester rifles as they are made for each other.

EXAMINE ONE AT YOUR DEALER'S

LET US PAY YOU A REGULAR WEEKLY SALARY

Our Offer: To Double the Sales of Our Swellest Made-to-Measure Suits and Pants, We Now Offer Every Man Who Answers, a Big Guaranteed Weekly Salary — in Addition to Cash Commissions. We Furnish Our Men Swell Suits and Raincoats as Samples FREE to Start With.

This Swell Suit FREE as a Sample

This is a brand new offer—different from any you ever saw before—and what's best of all, *we mean business* and hope *you* do. So first, understand clearly, this offer is genuine. We want a man in every town to whom we can pay a big, fat guaranteed weekly salary. And this offer is not for any chosen few *—but for everybody.* When we say everybody, we mean everybody—we mean you. With us you need no experience—no capital—no reference—no "pull" or influential friends. We take you without question and assume all the chances. You don't even have to leave your easy chair (or go to any bother or trouble) to get a regular salary job with us. That's how easy it is. *Read on and be convinced.*

We Are the Only House Big Enough to Pay Regular Weekly Salaries

FREE Slip-on Raincoat Too

We "started something" when we put out an announcement offering real salaries to tailoring agents. This you understand, is *in addition* to the big cash commissions you make on every sale. It means *double* pay, It was the first offer of a regular weekly salary ever made in this business. People thought we were crazy. But we had seen so many men easily make $35 to $65 a week on just commissions, that we figured—if it is easy to make *that much on commissions,* think how much more the average man can make with a steady, regular, weekly salary behind him. *The success of our salary plan was established over night—it was instantaneous.* So, if you ever see any of the old style tailoring agents ads again offering commissions alone—just remember what a small chance you have with them when they say, "The greatest money-making chance," etc. It *is* a chance that *you* take. *But on our salary offer we take the chance.* See the difference? *We* are the *only* house that pays you big commissions *and a Regular Salary.* And, bear in mind; we don't just pay salaries while business is good. Your pay check comes in regularly during dull times as well (we guarantee this.)

Money Talks—Are You Listening? $5 to $10 a Day Is Easy

It's a cinch to sell our swell tailor-mades and make $5 to $10 a day in just commissions (in addition to your weekly salary). Knickerbocker garments are the *final word in styles and values.* We guarantee you and your customers absolute satisfaction—or no pay—and *prepay all express.* And remember, we give you a great Sample Suit and Raincoat FREE—just to show the "*class*" that goes into every Knickerbocker garment—to help you get started. In short, we do anything that any other tailoring house offers you—only we do it on a bigger, broader more generous scale; and then *give you a salary besides.* Knickerbocker suits and pants cost less—and when sold, you know in advance your customers are going to be *more* satisfied than if they paid *twice as much elsewhere.* Our styles and quality are the guide that *leads*—and our wonderfully low prices are the goal that all have tried to reach, but failed.

GET YOUR FREE SUIT AND RAINCOAT AT ONCE

Also Our Big SALARIED AGENTS' OUTFIT

Here's a real "outfit"! We mean your *own* clothes free and our imposing Knickerbocker style book—the possession of which literally guarantees that you have the trade of your whole town bottled—sealed and labeled "mine." It's the greatest tailoring book *ever*—the crowning achievement of the biggest, most liberal, most reliable of all cash tailoring houses. There isn't a suit order in your town that this great book won't land for you. And we send everything FREE at once—*prepaid.* The Sample Suit and Raincoat we send will be the swellest, niftiest and classiest garments you ever laid your eyes on—made up in *any style* you desire of *any material you select.*

SALARY COUPON

Knickerbocker Tailoring Co.,
Dept. 368 Chicago

GENTLEMEN:—Without cost or obligation to me—put my name on your *regular weekly pay roll* and send me at once your wonderful new 1913 Fashion Book, and complete outfit as offered in your special announcement.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

Fill Out This Coupon—Get on Our Pay Roll NOW!

Don't answer any other ad if you are convinced that you want *this salaried job.* But if you are *still* in doubt answer some of the other ads when you answer this. Then see what *we give you* and see what they *don't* give you. This just goes to show the difference in *our* spirit and others. They beseech you to answer their ads only. They show who's afraid to come out into the open and measure up with our great new salary offer and big outfit. Now come on you doubters—you fellows who want to be shown. We have got "the goods" and are eager to convince you. So don't wait—just fill out, clip and mail the coupon—or a postal will do. Take our word for it, there is no better offer—this is your only chance to get a regular salary. We will give you the biggest surprise of your life. Remember, we put you on our regular weekly pay roll as soon as we hear from you. But time is precious. Shoot back the coupon—at once—NOW!

KNICKERBOCKER TAILORING CO., Dept 368, Chicago, Ill.